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MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND FRIENDS AT BURNSIDE BRIDGE,
ANTETAM BATTLEFIELD, JUNE 21, 1900.



EIGHTEENTH
ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MARYLAND
PHARMACEUTICAL
ASSOCIATION,

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,

JUNE 19-23, 1900.



Including: MINUTES, PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS,
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,
PAPERS READ, LIST OF OFFICERS
AND MEMBERS, CONSTITUTION
AND BY-LAWS.

The Next Annual Meeting
OF THE
Maryland Pharmaceutical Association,
WILL BE HELD AT
Ocean City, Md., July 16th to 20th, 1901.

WM. C. POWELL, *Local Secretary,*
SNOW HILL, MD.

The next Semi-Annual Meeting will be held at Baltimore,
December 12th, 1900.

OFFICERS FOR 1900-1901.

WILLIAM E. TURNER, *President.*
Cumberland.

L. R. MOBLEY, *First Vice-President.*
Hagerstown.

J. F. LEARY, *Second Vice-President.*
Rock Hall.

W. E. BROWN, *Third Vice-President.*
Baltimore.

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Secretary.*
631 South Patterson Park Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM M. FOUCH, *Treasurer.*
Corner North Avenue and Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

PAST OFFICERS.

Presidents.

1883—J. J. THOMSEN.	1891—COLUMBUS V. EMICH.
1884—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1892—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.
1885—EDWIN EARECKSON, M. D.	1894—JOHN F. HANCOCK.
1886—A. J. CORNING.	1895—HENRY P. HYNSON.
1887—WILLIAM SIMON, M. D.	1896—H. B. GILPIN.
1888—J. WALTER HODGES.	1897—W. C. POWELL.
1889—M. L. BYERS.	1898—ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.
1890—E. M. FORMAN.	1899—A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D.

First Vice-Presidents.

1883—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1891—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.
1884—STEINER SCHLEY.	1892—T. W. SMITH.
1885—LEVIN D. COLLIER.	1894—HENRY P. HYNSON.
1886—JOSEPH B. BOYLE.	1895—J. W. COOK.
1887—C. W. CRAWFORD.	1896—ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.
1888—C. H. REDDEN.	1897—W. S. MERRICK.
1889—D. M. R. CULBRETH, M. D.	1898—AUGUST SCHRADER.
1890—CHARLES CASPARI, JR.	1899—C. C. WALTS.

Second Vice-Presidents.

1883—THOMAS W. SHRYER.	1891—F. A. HARRISON.
1884—A. J. CORNING.	1892—J. FULLER FRAMES.
1885—HENRY T. WOOTERS.	1894—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.
1886—.....	1895—GEORGE E. PEARCE.
1887—J. WALTER HODGES.	1896—STEINER SCHLEY.
1888—J. F. LEARY.	1897—LOUIS SCHULZE.
1889—Joseph B. GARROTT.	1898—EUGENE WORTHINGTON.
1890—D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.	1899—JOHN M. WIESEL.

Third Vice-Presidents.

1883—HUGH DUFFY.	1891—J. E. HENRY.
1884—LEVIN D. COLLIER.	1892—C. B. HENKEL, M. D.
1885—T. W. SMITH.	1894—GEORGE E. PEARCE.
1886—J. WALTER HODGES.	1895—J. W. SMITH.
1887—HENRY A. ELLIOTT.	1896—THOMAS H. JENKINS.
1888—JOHN BRISCOE, M. D.	1897—A. EUGENE DE REEVES.
1889—E. M. FORMAN.	1898—C. C. WARD, M. D.
1890—J. H. HANCOCK.	1899—C. H. MICHAEL.

Secretaries.

1883—JOHN W. GEIGER.	1895—J. H. HANCOCK.
1884-88—M. L. BYERS.	1896—HENRY MAISCH.
1889-94—JOHN W. GEIGER.	1897-98-99—CHARLES H. WARE.

Treasurers.

1883-85—E. WALTON RUSSELL.	1895—HENRY B. GILPIN.
1886-94—SAMUEL MANSFIELD.	1896-8—D. M. R. CULBRETH, M.D.
	1899—W. M. FOUCHE.

COMMITTEES.

Executive.

- OWEN C. SMITH, *Chairman* Baltimore.
H. R. RUDY, Hagerstown. J. E. BOND, Baltimore.

Legislative.

- A. R. L. DOHME, PH. D., *Chairman* Baltimore.
E. J. M. Button, Oakland. E. T. Hall, Princess Anne.
E. T. Fearon, Rockville. C. C. Walts, Hagerstown.

Pharmacy.

- H. LIONEL MEREDITH, *Chairman* Hagerstown.
Charles Schmidt, Baltimore. G. E. Pearce, Frostburg.
C. B. Henkel, M. D., Annapolis. J. A. Davis, Baltimore.

Laws.

- E. M. FORMAN, *Chairman* Centreville.
J. E. Henry, East New Market. C. H. Michael, Reisterstown.

Adulterations.

- H. P. HYNSON, *Chairman* Baltimore.
W. C. Powell, Snow Hill. C. H. Holtzman, Cumberland.
Daniel Base, Baltimore.

Committee on Trade Interests.

- J. G. BECK, *Chairman* Baltimore.
O. C. SMITH, *Secretary* Baltimore.
Robert S. McKinney, Taneytown. William C. Powell, Snow Hill.
H. P. Hynson, Baltimore.

Pure Food and Drug Laws.—*Special.*

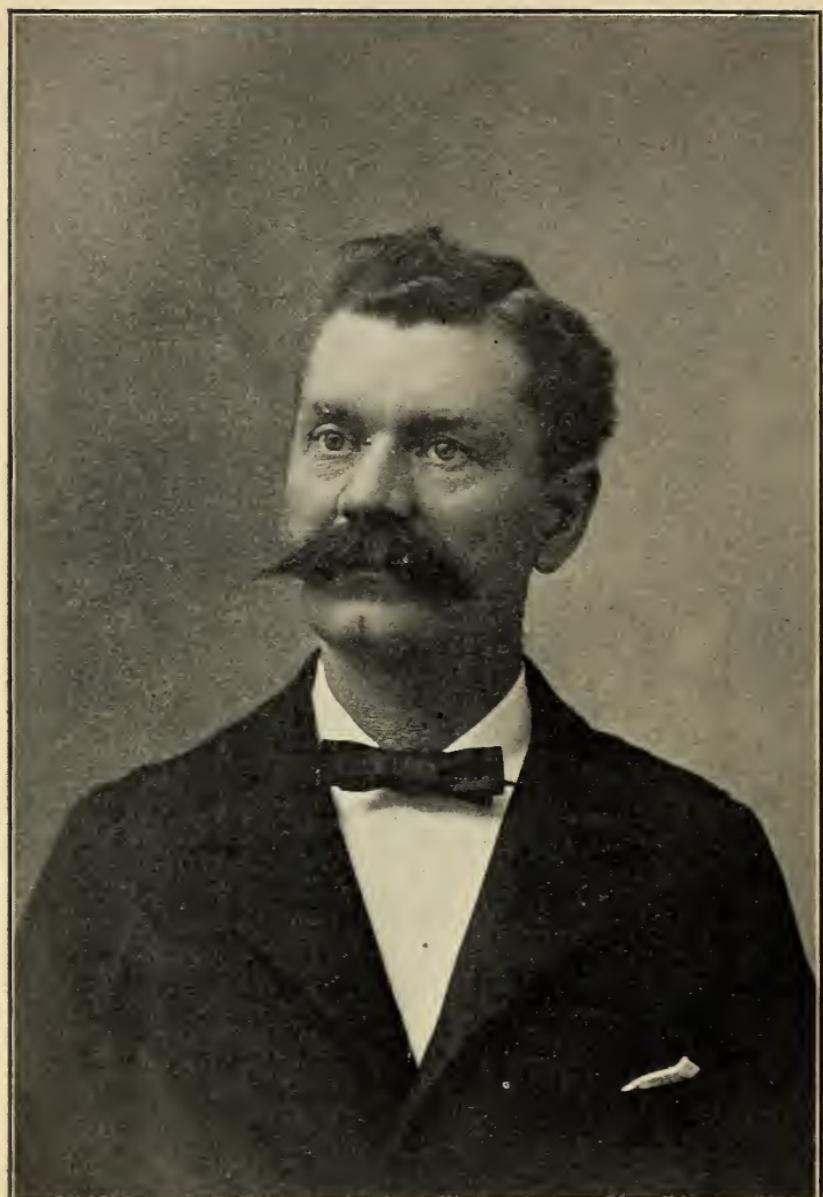
- R. S. MCKINNEY, *Chairman* Taneytown.
August Schrader, Baltimore. A. H. Wells, Hyattsville.
A. E. De Reeves, Washington, D. C.

Committee to Confer With Medical Societies.—*Special.*

- A. J. CORNING, *Chairman* Baltimore.
D. C. Aughinbaugh, Hagerstown. J. B. Thomas, Baltimore.

Membership.—*Special.*

- CHARLES H. WARE, *Chairman* Baltimore.
Mercer Brown, Wye Mills. W. J. Elderdice, Cumberland.
J. Heisley Keller, Frederick. E. Worthington, Annapolis.



WM. E. TURNER.

WILLIAM E. TURNER.

THE presiding officer of the Association, elected at its annual meeting in Hagerstown, June 19-23, 1900, was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, on the banks of the historic Potomac River, in 1852.

At the age of six years his parents removed to Washington County, Maryland, where his father, the late Joseph W. Turner, engaged in the general merchandise business until the fall of 1865.

During this period of seven years he received the advantages of only a common country school education, such as the typical rural district school-master of that day was capable of imparting, in an unpretentious log schoolhouse, situated remotely in the "Cedar Grove" hills of the county.

During the summer months the vacation was usually spent in the harvest field and in his father's store at whatever he could make himself useful.

In 1865 his father located in Cumberland, Maryland, and began operating a line of coal-carrying boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Maryland, to Washington, D. C., then in the palmy days of its history, and he was placed upon the tow-path, with its many hardships and exposures to endure, and finally, at the age of seventeen "quituated" as "captain" of the craft.

In 1869 he found a warm friend in the person of the late George F. Shryer, then Wharf Agent, and an old ex-druggist, father of Mr. Thomas W. Shryer, well known in drug circles throughout the State, who secured him an apprenticeship in the wholesale and retail drug store of C. C. Shriver & Co., with whom he remained for over fifteen years, when, in 1884, with limited capital, he purchased the small drug store of the late John S. Craigen, on Centre street, the present location, which he has successfully conducted and gradually enlarged the business by adding physicians' supplies, paints, oils, glass and painters' supplies generally, to his already lucrative business, and in the spring of 1889 he purchased the drug business of Mr. Thomas W. Shryer, 111 Baltimore street, and is consequently operating two well-appointed stores.

He is not a graduate in pharmacy, but by close application and careful observation has become thorough and practical in his profession, as the confidence of the public in his ability and the success that has attended him in his business affairs attest.

ITEMS OF IMPORTANCE.

If YOU are Chairman or a member of a committee, work earnestly and diligently from now until the next meeting, so as to have many matters of importance to place before the Association.

If any special work is assigned you by the President or Chairman of a committee, do not enter the threadbare excuse: "I'm so busy and have very little idle time," for the Chairman of the Legislative Committee is one of the busiest men in the Association, yet found time to write to every member of the State Legislature during the last session three or four times in reference to the Pharmacy Bill; and it is busy men who make an organization successful in its mission.

Make a note of your prescription difficulties or any trouble in preparing galenical preparations and forward the same to the Chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, H. Lionel Meredith, Hagerstown, Md. Send adulterations that may be received by you to H. P. Hynson, Chairman of the Committee on Adulterations, Charles and Franklin streets, Baltimore, Md.

If you know of anyone who is not, but should be, a member of the Association, forward his name to Charles H. Ware, Chairman of the Committee on Membership, 1930 Madison avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

Mark the date and place of the next annual meeting of the Association at a conspicuous place over your desk, and allow nothing to prevent you from being present—*this means every member.*

In buying, remember those who advertise in this book.

For information on anything relating to the Association write to the Secretary, who will cheerfully give it. His address is 631 South Patterson Park avenue, Baltimore, Md.

QUERIES SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY AS TOPICS FOR PAPERS TO BE READ AT THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

QUERY 1—*Tinctures.*—Fluid extracts have proven satisfactory to the medical profession; they are scientific preparations, being uniform and of definite strength. Dosage small. As many physicians and druggists resort to the questionable practice of reducing the fluid extract to tincture strength, why should not the class of “Tinctures” be rejected from the U. S. P. 1900?

QUERY 2.—Can a true Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine be prepared, permanent, miscible with water and physiologically active? If so, how? If not, why?

QUERY 3—*Tincture Ferric Chloride.*—Is this preparation more efficient after a year standing, than after three months, as directed in the present U. S. P.? Notes upon the relative systemic actions would be of interest.

QUERY 4—*Shorter Hours for Pharmacists.*—How can this best be accomplished?

QUERY 5.—How do you preserve the good will of a physician who habitually “tries” each “new” chemical or preparation which comes to his notice? leaving the greater bulk with you as “stock.”

QUERY 6.—Can the retail pharmacist manufacture his own secret preparations with financial success to himself? Suggest a profitable line.

QUERY 7.—Formaldehyde is used extensively as a milk and food preservative: Is it not generally used in excessive quantities? Is it not detrimental to tissue and health when thus used? In what percentage can a solution be used without any deleterious results?

QUERY 8.—Practical suggestions upon the business side of Pharmacy.

QUERY 9.—To what degree do the Zinc Oxides of the market meet U. S. P. requirements?

QUERY 10.—Seidlitz Powder is still a popular Saline Aperient:

a modification of the formula with a view toward its more palatable administration would be valuable.

QUERY 11.—*Hydrogen Dioxide Solution.*—A preparation admittedly difficult to preserve: Boroglyceride has been suggested as a preserving medium. Is it efficient?

QUERY 12.—Considering the rapid advancement of the professions of Medicine and Pharmacy, should not the Pharmacist of today be required to prepare himself by a thorough training in an especially equipped college?

QUERY 13.—*Amyl Nitrite.*—Being of extreme importance, it is imperative the requirements of the U. S. P. be conformed with. Experiments and data are invited as to its purity and strength as found on the markets.

QUERY 14.—Lard and Benzoinated Lard are unsatisfactory ointment bases. Cocoanut Oil, Kaolin and Petroleum products (as Vaseline) have been suggested. Experiments and conclusions are asked concerning their use.

QUERY 15.—“*Hoffman’s Anodyne.*”—Does the preparation sold under this synonym agree with the U. S. P. formula? Has this solution any therapeutic advantage over Spirit of Ether? From your experience, should the Compound Spirit of Ether be recognized by the next U. S. P.?

QUERY 16.—Acetic Acid has been commended as a menstruum: Are extracts made with this menstruum as satisfactory as the official preparations? In what cases, if any, are they superior?

QUERY 17.—From your experience and observation, why do physicians prefer nostrums to National Formulary preparations? How can these latter be popularized?

QUERY 18.—*Extracts of Nux Vomica.*—Does the “solid” or “powdered” extract prove more reliable in strength and uniformity? Assays are asked upon several specimens.

QUERY 19.—Effervescent Salts are now largely used: A reliable general formula is sought which could be profitably used by the retail pharmacists.

QUERY 20.—In your judgment, what drugs or preparations should be added to or dropped from the United States Pharmacopœia, 1900. Why do you answer thus?

PROCEEDINGS

...OF THE...

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

...OF THE...

Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

FIRST SESSION.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 19, 1900.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION was held in the Courthouse at Hagerstown, June 19-23, 1900.

The first session opened at 4 p. m., June 19, and was called to order by President A. R. L. Dohme.

THE PRESIDENT: *Ladies and Gentlemen:* I hereby declare the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association now in session, and I take pleasure in introducing the local Secretary, Mr. D. C. Aughinbaugh.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* I have the honor of introducing to you His Honor the Mayor of Hagerstown, who will extend to you the address of welcome.

MAYOR SCHINDEL:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Association of Maryland :

No one has a keener appreciation of his own limitations in the performance of a public function imposed by virtue of his office than your humble servant. Indeed, I have ever regarded these functions as an imperative duty rather than a labor of love. Nevertheless, I esteem it a great privilege and an honor to be called upon to extend greeting to the intelligent and honorable gentlemen composing the organization of the Pharmaceutical Association of Maryland. I wish you to remember that no matter how lame and halting my expressions of the pleasure we experience in having you with us may be, the welcome is none the less genuine and sincere.

To your host you need no introduction. You have honored them with your presence on a former occasion. The city stands ready and willing to aid them in whatever will tend to enhance your pleasure and comfort during your stay among us. Of them we can aver that no more intelligent, urbane and progressive pharmacists can be found anywhere. A visit to their stores will convince you that the above is no idle statement. They are wide-awake and up to date, keeping pace with the rapid march of progressive pharmacy.

Being myself a member of the honored profession of medicine, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that I extend to you on behalf of the citizens of Hagerstown a cordial welcome. The pharmacist and the physician are twin brothers and so intertwined in their business relations that whatever affects the one is certain to be felt by the other. In the operation of their respective professions there may be at times apparently a little overlapping, but among honorable men this cannot be serious.

These meetings redound to the good of all. They brush away the cobwebs and stimulate the members to renewed energy ; they strengthen the ties of fraternal feeling, make members more charitable and store the memory with many pleasant reminiscences. The keys of the city are intrusted to your care and keeping during your sojourn with us. The police have been notified that any gentleman with pills in his pocket, which is his *carte blanche*, is not to be molested in exercising his freedom of the city. (Laughter.)

We trust that those of you who favored us with your presence at the former meeting will be able to recognize in your meanderings over the city many material and substantial improvements which have been wrought since then. Our progress has been gradual and steady. You will pardon us, we hope, should you discover a tinge of pride in the remarks made about the place you have chosen to hold the annual meeting of your organization, which numbers among its members some of the brightest intellects of the age.

Whilst welcoming you to our hospitality and homes ensconced among the mountains of Western Maryland, we at the same time tender you a

hearty invitation to visit us on the Fourth of July, see us in gala day attire, and join with us in the unveiling and dedication of our "Spanish Trophy," the greatest cannon captured during the Spanish-American War. There is none other like it.

Trusting that each and every one may enjoy a delightful and profitable visit and that each of you may carry with you to your homes many pleasant recollections of Hagerstown, her citizens and the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Maryland in June, 1900, I again bid you welcome. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT: We have all heard with pleasure the very kind remarks of the Mayor, and I am sure we feel very grateful to him, not only for assuring us of the safety of our lives while we are here, but also for the tribute he pays to our Association. I call upon Mr. Hynson to reply.

MR. HYNSON:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Before proceeding in this duty, I want to make personal acknowledgment to you for your assurance that the big Spanish gun will not be turned on me, if I chance to go astray in Hagerstown.

I am very glad that the President looked toward me when he announced the person who is to make the response. I have never been asked, up to this time, to make this speech. I can't say that I am excused for not making a good one. I hesitated before getting on my feet, for fear I might see someone else who had the same name as myself.

I am going to try to show my appreciation of the hospitality so cordially extended to us. The pharmacists are men you say you know, and yet I am afraid that the citizens of Maryland do not know whom you are welcoming to the city; they do not know the characters of those who are represented here today, who have gone through years of training and study to become fit and competent pharmacists.

The citizens of this State have not shown their appreciation of the efforts being made in their behalf; they have not thrown around us that protection which the citizens of other commonwealths have long ago thrown around the noble men who make up the profession. I hope that Washington County will continue to help to put Maryland on a proper footing in this regard—that pharmacists may have some recognition by the law.

I want to say to you, Mr. Mayor, it is not due to me that we are here today. I happened to be on the committee for selecting the time and place of meeting, and being loyal to my own country, the Eastern Sho', I wanted to have our meeting there; I wanted to see the old land again; it was there I first learned something of drugs.

Mr. Mayor, on behalf of the delegates here I want to thank you. I want to lay upon the altar of friendship and cordiality their tribute, and on behalf of the ladies who have wreathed for you a tribute of heart flowers—and then for the absent members, those we represent and represent so poorly; they send their greetings to the citizens of Hagerstown and to the chief executive thereof; also for those who have gone before, many who were here when last we met in your midst, and would be with us if they could, they seem to dwell with us in spirit and send their greetings.

“ Oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.”

I thank you, Mr. Mayor; I thank you heartily.

PRESIDENT: We will now call the roll and listen to the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

MR. SCHULZE: As the minutes have been published, I move that the reading of these and the roll call be dispensed with.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary will now read the communications which have been received.

SECRETARY:

NEW YORK, June 19.

Charles H. Ware, Secretary :

Accept our compliments and best wishes for a profitable and interesting meeting.

THE DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR.

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., June 14, 1900.

Charles H. Ware, Secretary :

My Dear Sir—Many thanks for your seductive invitation. If possible, I shall with pleasure accept, and renew my acquaintance with many of your Association.

If you could only assure me that Barbara Fritchie were present, and not a traditional myth, as many will have it, I would go to calm my mind on that score, if nothing more.

At all events, if I should fail to materialize, give my kindest regards to your sporty and scientific President, coupled with the hope that your meeting will be a social and instructive success, and may the Lord be with them.

Yours truly,

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1900.

Mr. Charles H. Ware, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Mr. Ware—In reply to your favor, I wish to express my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to attend the next meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. I recollect with great pleasure the enjoyable time spent at Ocean City last year., where everyone was so hospitable and tried to make my stay as pleasant as possible. I regret that the urgent duties of my present business compel me to stay away this year from your meeting.

With best wishes for a successful meeting, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM C. ALPERS.

BALTIMORE, April 24, 1900.

Mr. Charles H. Ware :

Dear Sir—In accordance with request of committee of the Maryland State Pharmaceutical Association, I have written an answer to Query No. 20, and as it will, from all appearance, be out of my power to attend the meeting, I forward it to you.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours truly,

C. V. EMICH.

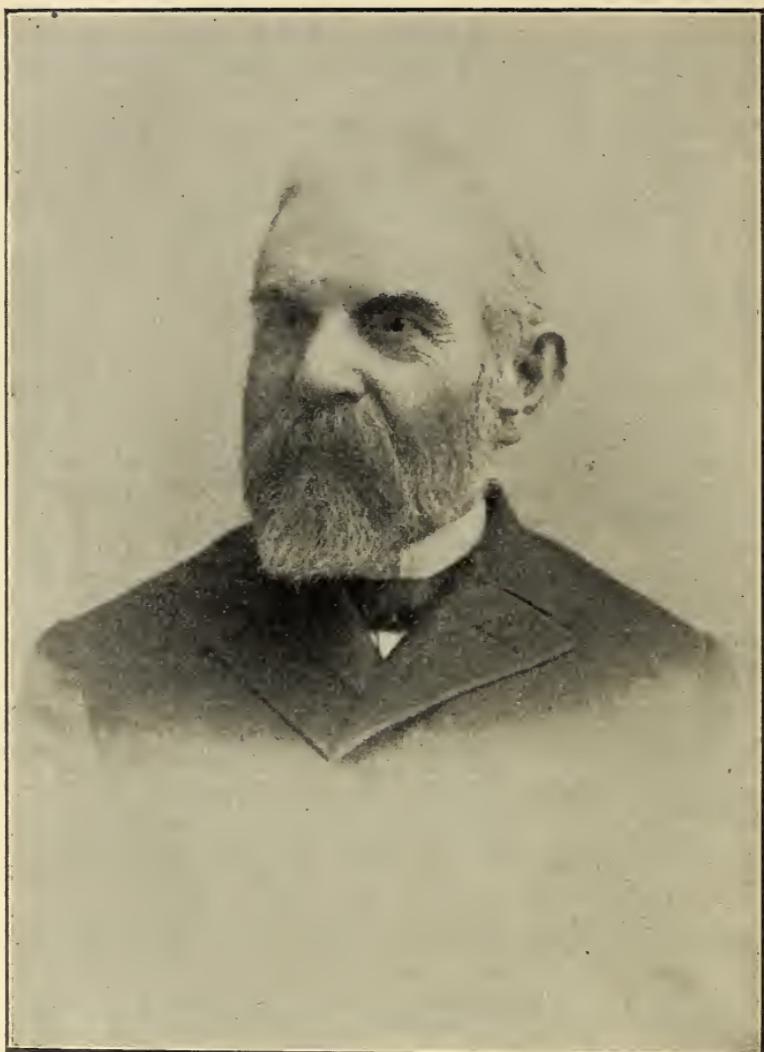
SECRETARY: I suppose you have all seen the name of E. J. M. Button of the United States Naval Academy in our annual proceedings. I think it would be well to have this letter read, since he has been so long in the business, and for many years a member of the Association.

MR. E. J. M. BUTTON'S LETTER.

OAKLAND, GARRETT COUNTY, Md., January 19, 1900.

Mr. Louis Schulze :

Dear Sir—Your letter of December 19 was forwarded to me from the United States Naval Academy, after some delay. Since July last Oakland has been and will be my future residence. I have retired from active service, and have been placed on the retired list of the United States Navy, having been in active service for the past forty-six years as pharmacist of the United States Naval Academy, and twelve years at practical pharmacy in the City of Annapolis before I entered the Navy. So I think it is about time to say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." Rest from thy labor. Please inform the Secretary of the Association of my change of residence, as I expect to spend the few remaining years allotted me here—upon the mountain top of the Alleghanies' highest point.



E. J. M. BUTTON,
PHAR., U. S. N.

The task that you requested me to perform for the benefit of the craft and humanity in general, I have and will do, any time, as far as I am able. I am well acquainted with the editor of the *Republican*, a weekly journal edited here. He has promised to make comments in favor to the passage of the bill at this session. I am also well acquainted with the Senator and Delegate from this county, and have urged upon them the importance of its passage. They are in its favor, and will do all they can for it.

There are but three practical pharmacists in this county, and they are engaged in business in Oakland. I am well acquainted with them, and have induced them to become members of our Association, and herewith send their names and money (three dollars) for election as such. I recommend them to the Association as true Knights of the Pestle, and as useful members to the craft. I also send my photograph.

As I have never been able to meet with the Association in its gatherings, still I have done, and will do, all I can to advance its interests.

Maryland is my native State, and Baltimore my birthplace, and Annapolis the city where I first cramped my genius under the Pestle ; was educated in a regular drug store in the present form more than half a century ago—and still the good work goes on, only with more modern improvements.

Omnia Vincit Labor.

Truly,

E. J. M. BUTTON,
Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

SECRETARY WOOTEN'S LETTER.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

153-155 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Mr. Secretary :

Referring to the inclosed statement of account, I wish to direct the attention of your members to Article VIII of the Constitution of the National Association, which reads as follows :

"In providing funds the Executive Committee shall assess the different Associations on the basis of their membership, and no Association shall be entitled to representation until its assessment shall have been paid; provided, that State organizations shall be assessed for those members only who are not assessed in local organizations."

The attention of your Association is directed also to the following extract from the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention (see page 33 of the proceedings):

"*Resolution D.*—Your committee begs to recommend :

"That the Convention approve the recommendation of the Executive Committee to make the assessment for the fiscal year from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1900, fifty cents for each member of the Associations in membership. Your committee deems this provision for funds essential to the success of the plans of the Association during the coming year."

Agreeably with this resolution, which was adopted by unanimous vote, I am instructed to notify the various Associations affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists that an assessment of fifty cents has been levied by the Executive Committee upon each of its members.

In this connection the Executive Committee requests that expression be given to its gratitude for the uniform promptness with which the Associations composing the National Association of Retail Druggists have supplied the funds needed for the prosecution of its work. The committee is mindful of the desirability of making every dollar go as far as possible in advancing the interests of the organization, and its painstaking efforts are put forth constantly to this end.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS V. WOOTEN, *Secretary.*

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

CHICAGO, January, 1900.

Mr. Secretary :

As directed by the Association, the National Executive Committee has levied an assessment of fifty cents upon each of the members of your organization. The amount due in accordance with the plan is fifty dollars, as indicated by statistics on file in the office of the National Secretary.

Kindly bring this important matter to the attention of your organization at your earliest convenience, in order that the work of the National Association may be prosecuted with the vigor and enthusiasm necessary to insure the complete success of its plans.

Please remit to the National Treasurer, and send notice of your action to the National Secretary, using the accompanying blanks.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS V. WOOTEN, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT: This being a very important communication, I would like to know the sentiments of the Association in regard to it. Shall we refer it to a Committee or take it up now?

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, it seems to me that it would come more in order if taken up with the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. I move that the letter be referred to the Committee on Trade Interests.

MR. SMITH: I second that motion.

Carried.

MR. HYNSON: I think that something should be done in regard to the letter of Dr. Button. I move that the letter, together with

his photograph, be referred to the Secretary, to be considered as to whether they shall be published as a part of the proceedings or not.

PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the letter and photograph be referred to the Secretary to be published in the next proceedings.

Carried.

FRANK H. PECK'S LETTER.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL. OFFICE OF STEWARD.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 12, 1900.

Hon. C. H. Ware, Secretary of State Pharmaceutical Association, Baltimore, Maryland :

My Dear Sir—While apologizing for the liberty I take in addressing you, I beg to invite attention to the lack of recognition of the profession of pharmacy and pharmacists in the services of the United States, and to state that the American Pharmaceutical Association is now endeavoring to improve the condition of the hospital steward in the Marine Hospital Service, and to that end letters are being forwarded from druggists of the country to the President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Surgeon-General requesting that the title "Hospital Steward" be changed to "Senior," "Junior" and "Assistant Pharmacists," with pay, respectively, of \$1200, \$900 and \$720 per annum, with present perquisites and longevity pay and other allowances, as provided for junior medical officers, and that at least twenty-five of the corps of stewards be appointed to the senior grade.

You may not be familiar with the requirements and duties of the present steward, and I will state them briefly. The requirements for admission to the service, as taken from the Civil Service Regulations are: (1) Thorough physical examination; (2) graduation from a reputable college of pharmacy; (3) written examination in letter-writing, spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, bookkeeping and accounts, chemistry, pharmacy, *materia medica*; to which may be added the subsequent service requirements that the applicant must be a competent executive, clerical and pharmaceutical man, a typewriter and a disciplinarian.

While it is impossible to detail the duties of the steward, I will enumerate such as are prescribed by the regulations of the service, viz.: Supervision of the work of the attendants and employees; supervision of the buildings; daily inspection of buildings, kitchens, wards and grounds; instruction of attendants in fire drill and general duties; the purchase of subsistence and other supplies, and consequent weighing, receiving and

issuing of stores ; the supervision and inspection of meals and diet ; the compounding and dispensing of all medicines prescribed ; the keeping of all records, accounts, reports and correspondence pertaining to the management of the stations, and the records, care and inventory of all public property.

In addition to these prescribed duties, the steward is called upon in times of epidemic to establish camps and act as executive officer, quartermaster, commissioner of subsistence and disinfecter.

As will be seen by the foregoing, the hospital steward must be a man of education and intelligence, honesty and energy, to a degree required of few officers now commissioned by the President, and yet for his services he receives \$600 per annum for the first three years, \$720 for the next two, and after ten years his maximum pay is \$864, with no chance of promotion or increase in pay. The medical officer, on the contrary, whose requirements for admission are very little more rigid, and whose duties are not nearly so laborious, receives for the first five years \$1800, for next five \$2200, and with regular increases and promotion until the pay reaches \$3500, and in addition is allowed the privilege of private practice, which often exceeds his pay.

As your Association will soon meet, I am writing this in the hope that you will bring the matter before them, and try to induce your Association to pass resolutions and petition the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in our behalf, and to influence as many as possible to write personal letters to those gentlemen and the Congressmen in support of the proposition.

This is not written for personal reasons, but at the instigation of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and it is only too well recognized that advancement of the profession of pharmacy is almost an impossibility with the Government's present treatment of men in the Navy, Army and Marine Hospital Service, and when it is considered that we stand alone today in this position. The veterinarians of the Army, who were similarly situated, having recently been organized into a corps of commissioned officers, with a colonel at their head.

Hoping that you will give this matter your earnest consideration, and assuring you that every effort in our behalf will be appreciated by ourselves and the profession at large, I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK H. PECK, *Steward, M. H. S. U. S.*

MR. HYNSON : I regard this matter as one of the most important to come before the Association. The recognition by the Government of any body of men is the greatest that can be conferred in the country. I move that the letter be referred to a special committee, that committee to report at some session of this meeting.

Carried.

SECRETARY: There is also a petition in regard to the same. Shall that come under unfinished business?

PRESIDENT: I think it should be referred to a definite committee. What is your pleasure in regard to sending in a petition to the Governor?

MR. HYNSON: I think it would be well to refer this matter to the Legislative Committee.

PRESIDENT: Unless there is some objection, this petition will be so referred. I name the following Committee on Status of Army and Navy Pharmacists:

H. P. HYNSON, *Chairman*,
LOUIS SCHULZE, and
WILLIAM E. TURNER.

NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. C. H. Ware, Secretary, Baltimore, Md.:

This is to certify that the following members have been appointed delegates to the annual meeting, to be held at Hagerstown, June 19-23, 1900: Horace Burrough, Baltimore; Thomas P. Langdon, Baltimore; George L. Muth, Baltimore; C. Stoffregen, Baltimore.

E. C. FRISBIE, *President.*

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the communication, what is your pleasure with reference to it?

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I move that the communication be received and acknowledgment be made by the Secretary of the Association.

Carried.

PENNSYLVANIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Charles H. Ware, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

This is to certify that at the last annual meeting of this Association the following were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Hagerstown, June 19, 1900: J. B. Raser, Reading; H. J. Mentzer, Waynesboro; Henry Mittnacht, Baltimore.

J. A. MILLER, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure in reference to the communication?

MR. HYNSON: I move that it take the same course.

Carried.

VIRGINIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

LYNCHBURG, VA., June 12, 1900.

Mr. Charles H. Ware:

Dear Sir—Your kind letter of the 10th has been received. Our Association last year appointed Messrs. C. H. Goldsborough, Lynchburg; F. W. Robertson, Baltimore, and R. G. Henry, Washington, D. C., delegates to your Association meeting of this year. As some of them may not come, our President (Dr. All. Eley, Suffolk, Virginia,) has appointed Mr. M. E. Church of Falls Church, Virginia, a delegate, and he, I think, will certainly be with you.

With best wishes for a pleasant meeting I remain,

Yours truly,

C. B. FLEET, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure with reference to this letter?

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I move it takes the same course, if there is no objection.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business being the President's address, I request Vice-President Walts to take the chair.

MR. HYNSON: As it is the first time we have had the Vice-President in the chair, I think he should make a speech.

MR. WALTS: Mr. President, I think Mr. Hynson has gotten clear off the track in asking me to make a speech. I am very glad to have the Association meet here, and extend a cordial welcome to you all. We will try to do the best we can to make your stay with us a pleasant one.

PRESIDENT A. R. L. DOHME: If it is now in order, I will inflict upon the Association the annual address.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DOHME.

HAGERSTOWN, June 19, 1900.

To the Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, in Meeting Assembled :

Ladies and Gentlemen—Another year has passed into history since we last met on the billowy shores of the Atlantic at Ocean City, and today we again assemble to greet the smiling countenances of our friends and fellow members, and grasp their fervent hands, while our eyes meet and convey to one another the pleasure which the heart is experiencing in again hearing the voice and seeing the smile of our fellow members. The purpose and the advantage of these annual gatherings is not only to transact business and gain knowledge, as desirable as these features undoubtedly are, but fully as much to get out of the four walls that have confined us for a whole year and to face the world and broaden our views and rub off our rough edges by coming in contact with as much of it at any rate as is possible during one of these meetings. We meet this year, not at the seashore nor on the Eastern Shore, but up in the mountains, and on the Western Shore, in the beautiful and historic City of Hagerstown, the seat of large manufacturing interests and the home of many old Maryland families. Pharmacy flourishes up here in the mountains, and a good feeling exists among the members of our profession here located. It presents to the pharmaceutical profession of the country, and of the State as well, the rather unique and highly laudable condition of absence of cutting of prices. Whether or not it is the greater proximity to the realms above, due to its height above sea level, or whether it is the result of the brotherly affection of its pharmacists, the fact exists that in Hagerstown pharmacists get full prices for their goods, and do not resort to the unbusiness-like method of endeavoring to get trade from competitors by cutting prices. These men up here no doubt realize, what the pharmacists of large cities evidently cannot realize, that they are no better off if they sell five times as many goods and make no more profit than they would be by selling one-fifth the quantity and getting full prices. They no doubt have business acumen enough to see that they are worse off by the former procedure, as they must carry or handle five times as many goods, necessitating more capital invested in their business, not to mention the fact that they are at the same time reducing the profits of all their fellow pharmacists in the city. Baltimore pharmacists would do well to emulate the example of their Hagerstown brethren, and I would respectfully refer the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association to their local brethren to find out how they managed to bring their business up to such a satisfactory and healthy condition. I took occasion shortly after my inauguration into office to appoint the various committees of our Association, and I think the reports of their chairmen will speak plainer as to what they have done than can words of mine. For the success of any association there is neces-

sary the combined work of many individuals or committee of individuals, for associations in which one or several men do all the work and the rest little or none are not healthy in mind or body, and must sooner or later make an assignment. I believe I am correct in my diagnosis, although not a specialist in that line of work, when I say that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is a healthy being.

In accordance with our by-laws, the regular semi-annual meeting was held in Baltimore on December 12, 1899, in the Alumni Hall of the Maryland College of Pharmacy. We had only one subject in mind then—the same subject that has been weighing on our minds these many years, viz.: The drafting and passage of a pharmacy law for Maryland. The meeting was a success, both as regards attendance and results, for it drew up a pharmacy law, which, to all the wise councillors who there assembled, seemed to be suited to meet the exigencies of the case and give us a reasonable assurance of a successful passage-at-arms with the Annapolis law-makers. The main credit of drafting the bill that we passed upon at the meeting must be given Mr. Louis Schulze, who labored conscientiously and zealously in the interests of our Association. A result of the semi-annual meeting that has been successful and came unexpectedly was the formation of the Wedgewood Club, a social organization of Baltimore City pharmacists which meets monthly, and gives the busy serious pharmacist an opportunity to become hilarious and let loose his pent-up spirits and good cheer. Good-fellowship and bon-mots prevail and wit is always the presiding sentiment. At once after the meeting the chairman of the Legislative Committee proceeded to map and carry out his campaign for a pharmacy law. He decided that lawyers were expensive and needless luxuries for a pharmacy bill, and preferred to spend the fees that flow so largely and easily into lawyers' pockets in the shape of printers' ink and postage stamps. Accordingly, the bill was printed, and a circular as well, addressed to the general public of Maryland, and urging them in their own interest to urge their representatives in the Legislature to vote for the bill. Copies of the law and as many as thirty circulars were mailed to each pharmacist in the State of Maryland, together with a letter explaining the bill, urging the pharmacist to distribute the circulars among his customers and friends in his town or county, and get as many as possible of his friends to write to the Legislators to vote for the bill. Besides, this letter contained an application blank for membership and an appeal on patriotic grounds to join the Association in order to remove the stigma of the only State without a pharmacy law from Maryland. This resulted in greatly augmenting our membership, so that we have increased the same from 132 to 167, an increase of 35 members. Just how in detail and how indefatigably the Legislative Committee worked in your interest their report will tell; suffice it to say here that their work was unsuccessful.

If success is the measure and the criterion of work, then their work must not have been good, but I stand here today, fellow members, to say that in this case your measure is not correct, for their work was successful.

and the only thing that rendered it nugatory was the trickery of one Senator and the apathy of all the rest of that stagnant body. The man who promised the pharmacists of his county that he would vote for the bill or introduce one in case none were introduced by this Association, had the audacity to stand up on the third last day of the session and after hearing a favorable report by the Hygiene Committee, and during the absence of the champions of the bill in the Senate Hall, and move to indefinitely postpone the pharmacy bill just reported favorably by the committee. The apathy of the Senate was so pronounced that no Senator had enough live blood in his veins to even pay attention to what was going on, much less to waste enough energy to utter a syllable and vote. The result was that, while each Senator was poring over his pet bills spread out on his desk, and studying out how he could get them through, the aforesaid heroic Senator from a Western Shore county voted favorably upon his motion, and it was carried. During that day and hour bills were being hurried through or killed at so rapid a rate that even the President of the Senate was unaware that the pharmacy bill had been voted upon. The fact is that what killed our bill was the ill fortune of having it brought out of the committee, and before the Senate at a time when its friends were absent.

Had Senators Bryan and Beasman or Dr. Truitt been in Annapolis at that hour (five o'clock, on Friday, March 30), the bill would today be a law, and just as surely as I stand here and speak to you today. We had the necessary votes pledged, and all that was needed was one friendly word spoken with vigor and earnestness, so as to arouse a spark of fire in the sluggish veins of the honorable gentlemen who ought, but don't, represent the people of Maryland, and the victory would have been ours. As it was, the word spoken was silence as of the grave, and in the solemn presence the back county Senator heroically stabbed the bill in the back. There may be some consolation in the fact that all the newspapers of the City of Baltimore had nothing but scorn to bestow upon that Legislature, and nothing better in the way of criticism than "the worst that ever assembled at Annapolis." The following editorial of the Baltimore *Sun* of April, 1900, best conveys the sentiments of the people of the State as to that Legislature :

"The Legislature of Maryland adjourns at midnight tonight. If it had never met, the people of Maryland and the Democratic party would have been better off. The Republican Legislatures of 1896 and 1898 were the subjects of much scornful comment, but the Democratic Legislature of 1900 'takes the cake' as a body utterly out of touch with the people and conspicuously indifferent to popular interests. Besides 'taking the cake,' it might just as well have taken everything else in sight, including the State House, which seems to have become of no further use to the people. When the House a few weeks ago appointed a committee to investigate Mayor Hayes' charges of lobby influences in connection with the telephone conduit bill, the committee was pompously referred to as the 'grand

inquest' of the State. The result of this legislative session may be a 'grand inquest' by the people on the Democratic party at the next State election. Few Legislatures within the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant' have failed so completely to justify the popular expectations or have seemed so greatly under influences hostile to popular rights and demands. There were, of course, some excellent men in the Legislature, but the other kind were too many for them."

May its equal in inability and nothingness never see the light of day.

During the course of the year one of our members has passed away into the hereafter, and we will never again have the pleasure of seeing among us the smiling countenance or bright twinkling eye of our old esteemed friend and member, John H. Hancock, once the Secretary of this Association. As a mark of respect to the deceased and his family, I have asked the Secretary to convey to the deceased's family the sympathy of this Association in their bereavement. Mr. Hancock was not one of those ostentatious men and his voice was hence not frequently heard in our councils, but he was a careful and thorough pharmacist, and his reliability and attention to business might serve as an example and incentive to many of the young generation of pharmacists now starting out in their career. As a mark of respect and in conformity with the usage in associations of this kind, I would request that the members of our Association do now rise from their seats.

During the course of the winter I took occasion to make out and send to every member of this Association who is a graduated pharmacist in good standing a copy of the Certificate of Proficiency, which was authorized by this Association at its last meeting. This certificate, duly signed by the President and counter-signed by the Secretary of this Association, is now in the hands of every member of this Association entitled to the same. Any new member who is in good standing and has no such certificate is entitled to one, and may procure it by notifying the Secretary. As we have no State pharmacy law, and the city pharmacy law is a shell without any kernel in it, such a certificate is of some value to its holder in making plain to the community that its holder is considered by the highest tribunal of pharmacy in this State to be a worthy and reliable pharmacist. It seems to me that, in the absence of a law, every pharmacist in the State who is not a member should join this Association in order alone to get one, without considering the many other advantages that membership therein entails. If we could only get our membership up to a fair proportion of the total number of pharmacists in the State, we would have a much better opportunity and standing before the Legislature when we appear before it in behalf of a bill we are offering. I am such a strong advocate of increased membership that I would like to take this opportunity to suggest the appointment of a Committee on Membership as one of the standing committees of this Association.

If it is to be, however, only an assemblage of figureheads or drones. I

prefer not to stand sponsor for it, but if it is made up of men who will work assiduously at it throughout the year, and not only just before the annual meeting, then I will stake my reputation upon the fact that it will be a success. If you keep writing to the pharmacists of the State, and keep pointing out the advantage of membership and of association and organized effort, you will win in the end. I saw the result of such a continued effort when I kept writing to these pharmacists during the brief period of my legislative activity, both on the subject of membership and of paying up their back dues. I only wrote three sets of letters to all the pharmacists during three months, but the result was thirty-five new members and all back dues paid up except thirty-four members. At the time of our last meeting there were ninety-seven members behind in their dues, and the amount of the latter was \$323 ; now there are thirty-four members behind in dues, and the amount is \$118, fourteen having been dropped from the membership list. If I can do this as an individual, in three months, what may be reasonably expected from an active committee of five men working during one year?

In the due course of events an effort was made during the past year to bring about a more friendly relation between the retail and wholesale druggists of Baltimore, said effort emanating from the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association. Unfortunately, it was not entirely successful, and it is to be hoped that future efforts in this direction will be more successful.

The card system was undertaken in Baltimore, but also without success, I believe, and from what I can learn, justly so. Until all the jobbers of Baltimore and neighboring large cities can be brought into line, and until at least ninety per cent. of the retailers can be induced to agree to the system, it is unreasonable to expect either side to subscribe to it. If a jobber has been selling for thirty years to a certain retailer, should he discontinue to do so if said retailer, in common with dozens of others, refuses to subscribe to the card system, and, *vice versa*, if a retailer has been dealing with a certain jobber for many years, should he break off these agreeable relations when his two competitors who have not subscribed to the card system are not compelled to so break off relations with that jobber? Until the organization of druggists becomes more general all over the land, it is useless to expect it to succeed in a large city. When so many people are necessary to the success of a movement, as in the case of the cut-rate problem, viz., the many hundred manufacturers, the thousands of jobbers and the tens of thousands of retailers, it is absolutely impossible to ever expect to attain a perfect system of checking the cutting of prices. In the large aggregation of people there must be and there are many black sheep and some rascals, and it is natural and general the world over in any branch of trade, and while there are many or any such, how can you prevent avowed and aggressive cutters from procuring supplies from these foes of your system which exist among all three branches of the trade ? I have good reason to believe that there are today among the professed friends of the rebate system in the wholesale and retail drug

trade, and especially among those who are working for its success, and condemn its violation in speech and in print, persons and firms who are making considerable money by surreptitiously supplying cutters all over the land with goods of all descriptions to enable the latter to carry on that nefarious practice of taking bread out of the mouths of other people by sacrificing a certain entire line of their business in order that they may draw crowds to their stores and make money off them on other lines. This is nefarious, but how it can be prevented by law is beyond my ability to suggest. There are men besides those who assist, and are hence a party to the aforesaid surreptitious transactions, who know that such things are going on, but who fear to expose the truth because of the fact that damage suits through the gamut of the courts will stare them in the face and spoil the serenity of their slumber or the peace of their families. It is nothing to these people, and why should they hence make themselves the scapegoat of the rebate system? When avowed and prominent friends of the rebate system are thus benefiting financially by stabbing it in the back, is it a wonder that its complete success is impossible and defeated? I maintain that such people, usually termed hypocrites, must exist and will always exist as long as so many men and hence so many natures are embraced in and essential to the success of a movement.

War Revenue Law.—The onerous War Revenue Law is still with us, and as Congress has just adjourned without repealing it, we shall all have to continue to increase Uncle Sam's surplus until next year when, let us hope and pray, nothing will have occurred in our new possessions or in China to prevent our arguments from convincing the law-makers in Washington of the injustice they have been guilty of to the pharmacist. It is useless for me to give you the reasons why this law is unjust for the pharmacist, for it has been writ to death in all the journals, and you have all been surfeited with it. Why Smith's Sarsaparilla should pay a tax and not Hecker's Buckwheat, Spalding's Bicycle or Douglas' Shoes is not easy to see. One is as little essential to our existence or comfort as the other. It is class legislation, and this is not just, if it should, indeed, be constitutional. I have sent at least four sets of resolutions and arguments—all different in tenor, but to the same end—to every Representative and Senator of this State at Washington, and two petitions signed by most of the pharmacists of Baltimore City, and I trust that these gentlemen are convinced that the druggists of all branches of the trade, and certainly that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is opposed to the law and in favor of its early and entire repeal. As this is Presidential year, both parties and especially the party in power have hesitated to enact or repeal any radical or important measures, and this accounts for the failure of Congress to repeal the War Revenue Law. I strongly advise that this Association continue to forcibly convey to the Maryland delegation at Washington the pronounced opposition to the War Revenue Law, and its decided favor of repealing the same. Petitions are more effective than individual

letters, but by all means let us all not spare postage and ink to write letters as well as sign petitions.

National Pure Food and Drug Congress.—The National Pure Food and Drug Congress has again convened at Washington, and our delegation to the same will in due course present its report for your consideration. Progress can certainly be reported along this line, as the Brosius Pure Food Bill was reported favorably this session of Congress by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and some very strong speeches were made in its favor by prominent Senators and Representatives. I feel reasonably sure that it will ere long become a law, and I trust that by the next time we meet, this most commendable result will have been achieved. As I have lectured and argued for five years past, some barrier of law should be raised that will effectually stand between an unsuspecting public and fraud. People should not be allowed to be gulled and imposed upon by fraudulent nostrums or adulterated foods. They know not the good from the bad, and the law should come to their aid by preventing the bad from ever being offered them for purchase. When this bill becomes a law an enormous step in advance in civilization will have been achieved by this country, and the Congress that does enact it into law effectively deserves the undivided and unstinted praise of the entire land without regard to locality and political persuasion, color or racial characteristic. Our delegates who helped to encourage and direct the drafting of this bill deserve the thanks of this Association ; they certainly have my heartfelt gratitude.

Pharmacopæial Convention.—This year was an important one in pharmaceutical circles, as during it there met at Washington the Decennial Pharmacopœial Convention to appoint the Committee of Revision of the United States Pharmacopœia. This Association had its delegation present in that convention, and will make its report in due season in this room. This convention was strictly national and was well attended. It entered upon a new phase of existence by deciding to become a body corporate, and adopted a constitution and by-laws. It further decided to henceforth differentiate the commercial from the scientific part of the work, and to that end elected a board of five trustees, at the same time continuing the full-sized Committee of Revision, consisting of twenty-five members, to do the scientific part of the work. It was a very successful convention, and all who were fortunate enough to attend will never, I believe, forget it. The convention hall where we met was a gem—none better suited or more delightful to all the senses could be imagined; the weather was perfect and the management and entertainment of the Washington pharmacists and physicians excellent. The trip to Mount Vernon was most delightful, and the plank shad dinner afterwards at Marshall Hall across the Potomac from the tomb of the immortal father of our country, was a pronounced success, and an exhilarating finalé. I feel some hesitancy in singing the praises of Maryland at the convention, as I was one of the carriers of glory back across the State boundary, but I cannot refrain—the temptation and occasion are too inviting—from briefly stating how

Maryland has suddenly taken rank among her sister States, second to only the two great and populous States of Pennsylvania and New York. Heretofore Maryland has had at most one representative on the United States Pharmacopoeial Revision Committee, and from 1890 to 1900 it had none. What has Caesar done that he should so suddenly become great? From 1900 to 1910 the only State that has a steadily disgraceful Legislature will have four representatives on a national committee of thirty members. Surely Maryland has some pharmacists that enjoy a national reputation, and of these four representatives three are members of this Association, and the fourth, Professor John J. Abel, of the Johns Hopkins University, would be if he could. I think the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association has just cause to be proud of her sons, and to congratulate herself that her life thus far has not been in vain, for she now has a very strong and influential voice in the preparation of the pharmacy bible—our Pharmacopoeia.

In the American Pharmaceutical Association as well Maryland is away up in front. She has the General Secretary and will maintain it; she has the chairman of a new and important section, "Practical Pharmacy"; she has numerous ex-Presidents and members of the Council.

When in the face of this national indorsement of Maryland pharmacy, our Legislature continues to turn us down year after year, and says we are unworthy of legal protection and legal status, I take pleasure in flinging into that Legislature's face the compliment that it not only thereby stultifies itself, if that is possible, but demonstrates to the whole United States that its judgment is not worth the snap of a finger. Where the United States commends, it reprehends; where the United States applauds, it hisses; where the United States elevates, it degrades.

Before closing these remarks about the Pharmacopoeial Convention, let me say that not one of the Marylanders who are now members of the Committee of Revision turned a single stone or pulled a single wire at or before its sessions. The honors they have won for you and for Maryland came entirely unsolicited, and came spontaneously, and they did so because the pharmacists of this great country have learned to realize that genuine merit and genuine energy and capacity for work are to be found and exist in Maryland, as well as in her other sister States.

There is one more matter that I would like to bring to the attention of this Association, and that is the matter of the place of our meetings. While I am not one of the older members of this Association in point of age or membership, my observations as far as I have been associated with the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association incline me to believe that our meetings should be made the occasion of outings and recreation for our members. I believe that when a pharmacist determines to take a week's vacation to attend one of our meetings, he would like to combine with this vacation a rest and a recreation. He does not want to meet in summertime in a town, with its confined spaces, its dusty streets, its sooty atmosphere. He rather prefers to meet at a resort where he can enjoy the comforts of life and get the benefit of mountain or ocean air and out-of-

door amusements. I know I feel this way about Association meetings, and I believe many of our other members feel the same way. I don't want our kind, good Hagerstown friends to think this is meant to reflect upon them or upon this meeting, which I know will be most enjoyable and successful, and reflects great credit upon them and their town. It is because I am President at the Hagerstown meeting that it happens to come up at this time. I, therefore, would suggest that hereafter this Association hold its annual meetings alternately at Ocean City for the Eastern Shore and Blue Mountain House for the Western Shore. We will then alternately get ocean and mountain air, and alternately meet on the Eastern and Western Shore. The notion that meetings held at certain localities increase our membership in that locality is untenable, I think, and contrary to our own experience. Let the Membership Committee look after the membership, and let us get the recreation and change that every pharmacist deserves after he has been cooped up for twelve months between four walls, and has inhaled during that protracted period that characteristic compound odor of peppermint, wintergreen, rose, bergamot, asafetida, aloes, rhubarb and iodoform that is so characteristic of all pharmacies, varying only for different pharmacies in the relative preponderance of one or more of these ingredients. It occurs to me that considering the number and value of the scientific papers that are offered and read at our meetings that too little notice is taken of them by the pharmaceutical press. Such work should not be buried in the tomes of our proceedings, where only Marylanders get to read and profit by it—it should get before the pharmacists of the land and should serve them as it serves us. I have in mind especially a paper which was read last year by the present chairman of the Pharmacy Committee and contained in our Seventeenth Annual Proceedings. This paper is on the keeping qualities of tablet triturates, and represents a great deal of interesting and valuable work that pharmacists and physicians should know. Whether one is an advocate of tablets or not does not enter into this problem, as the facts about them are and must be as valuable to the one side as to the other. This paper should have been copied by the pharmaceutical journals, and I select it merely as an example, and was not so copied, I suppose, because the journals either did not receive copies of our proceedings or their attention was not called to the papers in them. I, therefore, suggest that our Secretary be instructed hereafter to see that the editor of every pharmaceutical journal receives a copy of our proceedings as soon as it is published, and that said editor's attention be called to the scientific papers contained in them.

I feel that our Association is destined to grow in size, importance and especially in the good that it does for the pharmacists of our State. I, therefore, trust that we may all maintain that interest in it that will enable us to show the other States of this great land that Maryland pharmacy is not behind Maryland pharmacists in keeping up in the front of the procession. By association and co-operation alone can any trade or profession maintain its strength and its virility, and all pharmacists should feel when

they pay their two dollars for dues annually that they are aiding in maintaining for their State and their profession that importance and that publicity and that strength that will enable it to command the respect of its sister professions and of the general public as well. Individually, pharmacists or doctors or dentists are but drops in an ocean, but collectively as an association they can and do wield power and influence.

In conclusion, I desire to thank my fellow officers of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for their kind and willing assistance and good counsel that have made my incumbency of the Presidential chair both pleasant and successful, and as well to thank the members of this Association for their confidence and kindness in clothing me with the robes of the office. To my successor in office and to the Association I gladly pledge my continued enthusiasm and efforts for the success and welfare of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. WALTS: Gentlemen, I suggest, as there are so many points of such great interest to us in this address, that it be referred to a special committee.

MR. HYNSON: I think a committee should be appointed. It is, indeed, a great pleasure to listen to such a paper, and I think the Association should be proud of it. I suggest that mimeograph copies be made and sent to the Pharmaceutical journals throughout the country. The journals do not like to publish anything that has been in print; they prefer to publish original matter.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: It takes some time to get up these proceedings and before they are gotten up and put in book form, the matter is old. I would like to join in Mr. Hynson's idea to have mimeograph copies made at once.

MR. SMITH: I move that the President's address be referred to a committee of three to be appointed by the Vice-President.

VICE-PRESIDENT: I appoint Mr. Smith, Mr. Schulze and Mr. Aughinbaugh.

PRESIDENT: I would like to call your attention to a matter which the American Pharmaceutical Association has gotten up. It has had printed and bound a little book which they call the "Epitome of the National Formulary," and which contains in a condensed space all the preparations usually prescribed by the medical profession. It suggests that the members of the retail

drug trade take advantage of this by buying some of these and presenting them to their medical friends, so as to get the profession better acquainted with the formulary and prepared to prescribe its products. I don't know a better way of bringing them into the physicians' hands. I would be glad to have the Secretary read this letter.

THE PHYSICIANS' EPITOME OF THE NATIONAL FORMULARY.

In order to acquaint the medical profession more thoroughly with the many desirable and valuable preparations to be found in the National Formulary, a complete epitome of the formulas has been prepared under the direction of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in convenient form, and giving medicinal properties, uses, and adult doses of all the preparations. The chief aim of the National Formulary, now in its fourteenth year, is to insure uniformity of strength, appearance and taste in numerous preparations frequently designated by physicians to be of special manufacture, whereby the pharmacist is subjected to great inconvenience and expense.

The better known the preparations of the National Formulary become to physicians, the more likely are they to be designated, and pharmacists everywhere must realize the great advantages that would accrue to them if this could be achieved. It is therefore urged that pharmacists will find it to their interest to supply physicians with copies of the Epitome, a convenient booklet of about ninety-six pages for pocket carriage and in semi-flexible linen cover.

The Epitome of the National Formulary can be had in lots to suit at the following prices :

Less than 25 copies	15 cents apiece.
25 to 100 copies	10 cents apiece.

If more than 100 copies are ordered, a discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on each additional 100 up to 500 ; on orders for more than 500 copies, a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on each additional 100 ; on orders for 1,000 copies or more a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on the whole amount.

If desired, an imprint similar to the following can be put on outside of front cover, at an additional cost of \$2.50 per 1,000 copies or any less number :

KENTUCKY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.	COMPLIMENTS OF JOHN SMITH, Pharmacist, Richmond, Va.
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All orders should be addressed to :

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES CASPARI, JR., *General Secretary,*
Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

BALTIMORE, June 6, 1900.

To the President and Secretary of State and Local Pharmaceutical Associations:

Gentlemen—With a view of enabling the retail druggists of the country to derive the greatest possible benefit from a liberal use, by the medical profession, of the Physicians' Epitome of the National Formulary (a copy of which is herewith inclosed), I would respectfully request, on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, that you kindly present a copy of the accompanying circular to each member of your Association, and such other pharmacists known to you as being interested in the commercial welfare of the profession; and, further, that you strongly encourage wide distribution of the Epitome, by the retail druggists, among their medical friends.

The price of the booklet has been made as near actual cost as feasible.

Yours, very truly,
CHARLES CASPARI, JR., *General Secretary.*

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of the circular to each member who is not present at this meeting.

MR. SCHULZE: When the last revision of the National Formulary was published, I wrote to the Secretary to send me fourteen or fifteen copies, which I distributed to the physicians who prescribed in my locality, with a note calling their attention to the contents of the book. I can say this met with good results. All these fourteen or fifteen have made use of it.

PRESIDENT: All those in favor of the Secretary sending circulars will signify by saying aye, contrary minded no.

Carried.

MR. HYNSON: At the last meeting of this Association at Ocean City there was considerable discussion as to the relation between physician and pharmacist. The whole matter was referred to a special committee, and that committee was authorized to communicate with the physicians and arrive at some conclusions. We had

several meetings, and the result was the acceptance of these rules for the guidance of the physicians and pharmacists in relation to each other. I suggest that each member take one copy and read it, so that when the matter comes up he can discuss it with a better knowledge of the subject.

It seems to me it would be a very pleasant thing to invite the physicians of Hagerstown to be present when this matter is considered.

PRESIDENT: It is suggested that it would be desirable to have the physicians of Hagerstown present when the matter of the "Relation of Physicians and Pharmacists" is discussed. The matter would be naturally referred to the Local Secretary.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: If you can state the time that the matter will be brought up before the Association, it would give me personal pleasure to so inform the physicians, and I would suggest the afternoon as the time to be fixed for the discussion, and I think they would be pleased to come.

MR. HYNSON: I suggest tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, the first order of business after the session opens. I move that it be brought up at such time as the Local Secretary shall select.

Motion was seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: There being no other business, the meeting will adjourn.

MR. HYNSON: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Mayor for his presence here. It is the first time we have ever had a Mayor pay us the compliment of staying through the proceedings, which, I fear, were not interesting to him.

A rising vote of thanks was then passed.

THE MAYOR: I have been very much interested in the proceedings of your meeting, and wish you much success.

PRESIDENT: The proceedings have hardly yet begun. I think they will get a little warmer as we progress. To all our meetings the Mayor is cordially invited to attend.

The following petition relating to the stamp tax on medicines was received and referred to the Legislative Committee :

A PETITION RELATING TO THE STAMP TAX ON MEDICINES.

Hon.....

.....
Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, druggists of the..... of..... hereby petition you to present this appeal on our behalf to the Congress of the United States, assuring you in advance of our sincere appreciation of the service which you will thereby render not only to ourselves, but to a large number of loyal citizens of the country, than whom none are more willing to do their whole duty to their government, paying with cheerfulness their just proportion of its expenses.

The operation of Sections 19-25 and Schedule B of the Internal Revenue Law of June 13, 1898, imposes upon the drug trade a burden so disproportionate to that borne by any other class of business men that druggists seem to have been singled out from among their countrymen for special obligations with relation to this tax. Believing that this is far from the intention of Congress, and feeling assured that it is only necessary to point out the fact that injustice is being done to this class of citizens, whose compensation for the service rendered by them to their respective communities is already much smaller than it should be, considering their responsibility and the exactations of their business, this petition is offered with confidence upon our part that it will be granted in the interest of fairness and of equity.

That it was not the intention or the expectation of Congress that any large proportion of the revenue to be secured by the law now in force should be borne by its sick and afflicted citizens is taken for granted. It is incredible that those whose condition entitles them to pity should have the remedies upon which they rely to restore health increased in price by their government in order to meet its financial needs; but whatever the expectation, the retail druggists of the country are paying out of their scanty earnings almost the entire amount of the tax levied in Schedule B. Upon a class of remedies handled largely by druggists (proprietary medicines) the manufacturers have in most cases increased the price, more than enough in many instances to pay the cost of the stamps affixed. Under existing trade conditions the druggist is wholly unable to add any part of this to the selling prices of these articles, so that this places upon him an additional burden. In support of what is here stated, attention is directed to the following well-known facts :

The average sales of proprietary medicines by druggists amount to nearly, if not quite, 60% of their total business. A business of \$10,000 a year would therefore include about \$6000 worth of this class of goods. It is estimated that upon two-thirds of these goods the manufacturer has

shifted the burden of the stamp tax to the retailer, who, as herein shown, cannot collect it from the public, so that upon \$4000 worth of these proprietaries the retailer would pay the tax. At $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ this would amount to \$100. The practice of selling proprietary goods at less than the marked price is now almost universal, especially in the large trade centres, the average reduction being 20%. In order therefore to get the profit upon \$4000 of his sales, goods of the face value of \$5000 (and upon which stamps have been placed representing this face value) must be sold, so that upon \$4000 worth of goods taxes amounting to \$125 will have been paid, which is equal to $3\frac{1}{8}\%$.

Inasmuch as this class of goods pays approximately $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit only, and the practice of giving to the public 20% of this, leaves but $13\frac{1}{3}\%$ profit to the druggist, the tax of $3\frac{1}{8}\%$ is equivalent to a tax upon his gross profits of 25%. Now, the volume of business which the average retail druggist is able to do is so small in proportion to the expense necessary to its proper conduct that his net income is at best a moderate one, and a reduction of this small income by 25% is to him a matter of the most vital concern.

In view of what has been said, it is urged that justice to the retail druggists of the country demands the repeal of Sections 19-25 of the law referred to, or if this is impracticable, a reduction of the tax imposed by these sections to an amount not greater than 1%, in lieu of the $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ which the law now requires.

We urge attention to another feature also of this Act by which the burden of taxation borne by the retail druggist is increased, and to which we are confident the Congress did not give full consideration at the time of its passage. Under a similar Act, imposing a tax on proprietary medicines, in force from 1862 to 1883, exemption was provided for : "All uncompounded medicinal drugs and chemicals ; all medicines compounded according to any of the national pharmacopoeias ; all medicines compounded according to formulas published in any of the dispensaries or text-books or formularies in common use among physicians and apothecaries."

We submit that, excepting those drugs which may be protected by letters patent or by trade-marks, the provision of the old law was eminently more wise and just than the new law in that it left untaxed all medicinal preparations in which no proprietary right was claimed. We believe it to be generally conceded that the intention of the Act of 1898 was to tax those medicinal products only in which a proprietary right is asserted in the form of a patent or trade-mark. In the old law the dividing line was clearly drawn upon the protected proprietary right, which right is manifested by letters patent or by trade-marks. The new law, on the contrary, ignores this logical division, and is made to embrace almost everything sold by the retail druggist, as shown by the following extract from Section 19 :

"But nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt from stamp tax

any medicinal articles, whether simple or compounded by any formula, published or unpublished, which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent or proprietary medicine in general."

It will be generally admitted that all formulas published in the pharmacopoeias, dispensaries, text-books and formularies are the property of the public, and in all justice the numerous simple preparations in common use, made from these formulas, should not be made to pay a special tax.

The line of demarcation in the old law between taxable and non-taxable articles was clearly drawn, whereas the perplexity incident to an understanding of the provisions of the new law is strongly attested by the reports of the several revenue collectors. The provisions of the old law were based upon a more equitable public policy than the new ; from the standpoint of the drug trade, the present law is, in every way, inequitable and oppressive.

Assuring you again of our grateful appreciation of your efforts in our behalf, which efforts it will be a pleasure at all times to recognize, we are, sincerely yours.

Meeting adjourned.

SECOND BUSINESS SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH.—10 A. M.

PRESIDENT: The second business session is hereby declared opened. The Secretary will please read the minutes of the previous session.

Secretary read the minutes.

PRESIDENT: If there are no corrections or alterations to be made, I declare that the minutes stand approved. The Secretary's report is now in order.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

HAGERSTOWN, June 20, 1900.

In submitting my third annual report, it is a source of great gratification to me that I have received so many applications for membership.

As stated in my last semi-annual report, the proceedings of our last annual meeting, held at Ocean City, were published November 1, 1899. Copies were sent to every druggist in Maryland, and to the secretaries of sister State associations, most of whom have returned the courtesy.

Since our affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists I have mailed to the druggists of the State a great many of their circulars.

We now have a membership of 153, hardly 30% of all the druggists of the State.

Only one death has been reported to me since our last meeting.

Acknowledgment is here made for the following drug journals received:

- The Pharmaceutical Era.
- The Bulletin of Pharmacy.
- The Meyer Bros'.
- The Rocky Mt. Druggist.
- The Western Druggist.
- The Pharmaceutical Review.
- The Alumni Report of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

Allow me to state that Messrs. Muth Bros. & Co. distributed a number of copies of the proceedings to the city druggists without cost to the Association.

I submit the following :

To printing proceedings	\$189 50
To stamps and printing.	40 29
Total	\$229 79
	=====
Received from advertisements	\$215 00

CHARLES H. WARE, *Secretary.*

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report, what is your pleasure?

MR. WALTS: I move that the Secretary's report be accepted.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: The Treasurer will now make his report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 20, 1900.

On July 19, 1899, I received the books from my predecessor and \$85.85 in cash. I found 97 members in arrears to the aggregate amount of \$323. During the present year I have enrolled 34 new members and collected \$563.35. I have paid for various bills and sundries the amount of \$476.52, leaving a balance of \$86.93. (I have also dropped for non-payment of dues 14 members.)

The following enumerates the monthly receipts and itemized disbursements :

RECEIPTS.

1899. July	\$98 85
August	76 00
September	13 50
October	2 00
November	94 00
December	172 00
1900. January	58 00
February	20 00
March	18 00
April	8 00
June	3 00
	=====
Interest on bank balance	\$563 35
	10
Total	\$563 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

1899.	July 20.	F. Harry Deane	\$6 00
	22.	Stamps	2 00
	24.	A. R. L. Dohme	13 53
	24.	The Plimhimon	12 80
	25.	Charles H. Ware	19 23
	29.	F. Harry Deane.	5 00
	31.	Fuld Bros.	14 75
	31.	H. L. Litz & Co.	2 75
	31.	Baltimore Badge and Novelty Co. .	10 00
Aug.	1.	F. Harry Deane.	5 00
	18.	Stamps	2 00
	21.	Wedderburn.	10 00
	21.	Wyckoff, S. & B.	2 10
Sept.	6.	Fuld Bros.	2 00
	15.	J. W. Lowe, N. A. R. D.	27 00
Oct.	16.	Hynson, Westcott & Co.	5 20
Nov.	10.	C. H. Ware.	20 00
	15.	H. L. Litz & Co.	50 00
	18.	H. L. Litz & Co.	41 00
	25.	H. L. Litz & Co.	17 00
Dec.	2.	H. L. Litz & Co.	25 00
	9.	H. L. Litz & Co.	60 00
	12.	Howard	2 00
	18.	Dr. Dohme	4 94
	18.	Fred C. Stolpp	15 00
	18.	Sinclair & Farber	4 75
	26.	Charles H. Ware	13 39
1900.	Jan. 8.	Donaldson & Harbaugh	3 00
	13.	Stamps	2 00
Feb.	8.	Dr. Dohme	15 42
	8.	C. W. Schneidereith	31 25
	24.	Dr. Dohme	19 65
Mar.	7.	Dr. Dohme	12 76
			—————
			\$476 52
	June balance		86 93
			—————
	Total		\$563 45

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. FOUCH, *Treasurer.*

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the very gratifying report of the Treasurer. What is your pleasure in reference to it?

MR. RUDY: I move that the report be accepted and be referred to the Auditing Committee to be appointed by the Chair.

Carried, and Chair appointed:

OWEN C. SMITH,

L. R. MOBLEY,

DANIEL BASE.

PRESIDENT: The Chair will now appoint a committee for the time and place of next meeting, which will also be the Committee for the Nomination of Officers. It will consist of:

D. C. AUGHINBAUGH,

C. C. WALTS,

WILLIAM SIMON,

HENRY P. HYNSON,

D. M. R. CULBRETH.

PRESIDENT: The report of the Executive Committee is now in order, but will have to be omitted. We will next call for the report of the Legislative Committee, and while it is being read I request our Vice-President to take the chair.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

By a combination of unfortunate circumstances it appeared impossible to get any members of this Association to assume the chairmanship of this important committee, and your President had arrived at his wit's end, due to the refusals to accept the office. Whether it was because of the unsatisfactory experiences of the past or of the extent of the labor involved, I cannot say; but it was not until the semi-annual meeting in December that the committee received a chairman, and on that occasion the Association insisted that its President should assume the rôle of chairman of the Legislative Committee. To be frank, he was rather pleased at this action of the Association, as he felt that he would like to have a tilt with the Solons of the Woods at the State Capital. In accepting the chairmanship he was very emphatic that he was going to enter the arena without a lawyer, and was going to make printers' ink and postage stamps do the work that lawyers are often paid to do and do not do, as we have learned by a hundred and fifty dollars' worth of experience. Your chairman was also opposed to making assessment on our members to get the bill through, as had been done previously, but instead appealed to the pharmacists of the State to kill two birds with one stone by making their assessment their dues and joining the Association, and by urging those behind in dues to make their assessment the payment of said back dues. The success of this venture is shown by your Treasurer's report. We had plenty

of money, we got many new members and we greatly decreased the list of lame members.

After drafting a pharmacy law and presenting it for adoption at the semi-annual meeting, we had it printed and sent it to every pharmacist in the State, together with a strong letter urging them to write to their Representative in the Legislature, and get their customers and friends to do likewise, and also sent with it to every pharmacist about thirty copies of a circular addressed to the general public of the State, explaining the purposes and advantages of the bill, and urging them to write to their Delegates at Annapolis to vote for the bill. This was followed at intervals of two weeks with similar letters to remind them of the work they ought to do for their State and for their profession. Every member of the Legislature got a copy of the bill, and during the course of the session of the Legislature about six letters at intervals, calling attention to the bill and urging its passage, both on patriotic and public-safety grounds.

The committee had the assistance of a pharmacist and an old member of the Association, Dr. George W. Truitt, who had been elected a member of the Legislature from Baltimore County, and I would like to say at this juncture that Dr. Truitt did yeoman service for us all on this bill. He brought all the influence he had to bear on the members of the Legislature, and rendered the committee great assistance throughout the session, for which the committee hereby take great pleasure in conveying to him their appreciation and their heartfelt thanks. That the bill failed was no fault of his, as I shall show later on. The Association committed a serious error, though, in drafting the bill that it did, as we now know and admit. While it did not aim its shaft as high as on many former occasions, it still aimed it too high, for it under-estimated still the power and the influence of country storekeepers and their jobbing friends in the drug line.

When we had played our first card by launching the bill on the community, these storekeepers and their jobbing friends promptly trumped our lead by issuing a strong letter to every storekeeper in the State, urging them to send as many letters and petitions to Annapolis as lay within their power, and as promptly as possible. Their argument was that this bill would prevent them from handling any drugs but quinine, epsom salts, sulphur, cream of tartar, saltpeter, etc., etc., and would seriously interfere with the storekeepers' income and the comfort of the public as well, as the latter would have to go for practically everything to the nearest drug store, at times five miles distant. Of course, these jobbing friends were not doing this for their health, as it cost them money to get up and send out these circulars. Their income would have been more seriously interfered with than would that of the storekeeper, for most of their trade was with these storekeepers and would have been simply ruined. Had the pharmacists been as well organized, or had as many of them carried out our program as did the storekeepers carry out the jobbers' program, we would have had less trouble and much less work, but, alas ! only a few of the druggists did their share, while the storekeepers simply inundated the

Legislature with letters and petitions, especially urging their Legislators to vote against the bill. At times as high as fifty letters in one day would reach members of the Legislature opposing the pharmacy law, and only one favoring it, and that from your committee. We soon saw that the game was lost unless we met the enemy fairly and squarely and made a compromise with them, as the odds were too great against us. We, accordingly, arranged to have a large delegation of pharmacists go to Annapolis to meet the Hygiene Committee of the House of Delegates, in which Dr. Truitt had introduced the bill during the first few days of the session. This delegation was the largest that has ever visited Annapolis, and consisted of the following gentlemen :

Baltimore City—A. R. L. Dohme, L. Schulze, A. Schrader, E. O. Street, H. P. Hynson, J. Webb Foster, W. M. Fouch, H. C. Becker, J. S. Parr, C. H. Ware, A. J. Corning, H. Maisch, O. C. Smith, and O. G. Schumann.

Howard County—Dr. H. Jarvis.

Queen Anne's—E. M. Forman.

Carroll County—R. S. McKinney and C. H. Michael.

Somerset County—E. T. Hall.

Worcester County—W. C. Powell.

Washington County—D. C. Aughinbaugh and C. C. Walts.

Allegany County—G. E. Pearce, Mr. Holtzmann, W. E. Turner, R. E. Williams and Clayton Purnell.

On the way down we noticed that the opposition in the persons of the jobbing druggists were on the same train. We approached them at once before we entered the room of the Hygiene Committee and asked them what they proposed to do. They said they were going to offer an amendment to our bill which would eliminate our Section 1, and replace it by a Section 1 which would not mention the sale of drugs at all. It would merely state that prescriptions were only to be put up by registered pharmacists, and by no one else, but would say nothing about the sale of drugs.

We held a council of war, as we had ourselves prepared an amendment to our own bill which met the views of the storekeepers. As a result of this council, we agreed to accept the amended Section 1 of the opposition, because this would be the most ready means of silencing the opposition, removing all their grounds of argument. We had by this time realized that we had made a mistake in not eliminating the sale of drugs entirely from our original bill, and knew definitely that it was impossible to get our original bill through.

Rather than surely be defeated, we concluded to accept the amended bill—*i. e.*, any bill, rather than no bill. The opposition then agreed to send out circulars counteracting the statements of their former circular, and asking their customers to favor the bill.

We thereupon sent each member of the Legislature a full copy of the amendment and explained its nature, and that it removed all the opposition that there was to the bill. In addition to this, Mr. Schulze and myself

called twice, spending a day each time, on the members of the Legislature, and asked them if they were opposed to our bill, and, in case they were, showed them the amendment, and how no sane human being could be opposed to the bill, as there was nothing to be opposed to.

We thus won over to our side quite a number of those hayseeds who go more by one letter from their backwoods than the arguments of any lawyer, from Pinkney Whyte or Bernard Carter down. We, however, saw and felt the influence of the opposition due to our originally opposing the country stores.

However, we finally got the Hygiene Committee to make an unanimously favorable vote on the bill, and had merely to await the advent of a full house to get it on its three readings. These conditions were finally met, and we succeeded in having the bill passed through all three readings successfully, the final reading being carried by a neat majority. During these readings it received a few dents, however, in the shape of exemptions for certain counties, notably Talbot, Dorchester, St. Mary's, Anne Arundel, Prince George's, Charles, Kent and Caroline.

After having passed the House of Delegates, it was engrossed and sent over to the Senate, where Senators Bryan, Hubner, Beasman, Williams, Betts and Moses promised it their active support. We had the promised support of sixteen Senators, which was two more than a majority, and the opposition of but four Senators, the rest being non-committal. It had only a week for passage through the Senate, and this last week, as we all know, is always a most busy one. The Senate Committee on Hygiene reported it favorably, but made this report on Friday afternoon, March 30, at 5 P. M., when its supporters were not in the Senate.

Not a soul opened his mouth about the bill, and immediately after the report was made Senator Bouic, of Montgomery County, got up and moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The motion was put and prevailed. No one in the Senate seemed to know just what took place at this juncture, and all of my efforts to get a copy of the Senate Journal of that day have proven ineffective, it appearing that the Journal of that day has as yet not been printed.

On Monday following we went down to see if we could not have the bill reconsidered, but learned that a vote to indefinitely postpone cannot be reconsidered and effectually kills any bill.

While in the Senate that morning we learned by observation how that Senate acted on bills during the last days of the session. It was laughable.

Bills were simply ground out by the reading clerk, and without debate and without half the Senators knowing what was being considered were passed or killed usually by a few votes being cast, sometimes as many as a dozen.

When we consider that the laws of the State are in the balance, it hardly seems credible that people that are put there to watch the interests of the people should callously sit there and never move a muscle or say a word as the routine grinding-out process continues.

The Senate, which has always favored our bills, and which no one thought would do otherwise this time, especially not to an emasculated bill such as ours was, this time was the murderer of our child. The man who handled the knife and used it so effectually on an innocent child's back, had told one of our members from his county that he favored pharmacy legislation, and that if we had not introduced a bill he would have done so.

Put not thy trust in politicians, for surely they know not their own mind !

Thus endeth the story of the pharmacy bill of 1900—a story full of action, but with a climax that pivoted purely on fortune, and when the curtain fell ended in misfortune.

I feel convinced myself that we will get a pharmacy law before many more years, and unless I am very much mistaken we will have one in 1902, profiting as we will by our experience of 1900.

The great factor in Legislature matters (the press) was with us this year, and every paper in the city gave us one or more editorials upon the need of pharmacy legislation. I append, for the sake of completeness, one of these editorials, which appeared on January 18th, the others appearing on different dates, extending throughout the session of the Legislature :

"A Pharmacy Law Needed in Maryland."—Leading druggists of this city and State are again at work, as they have been in the course of several previous legislative sessions, to secure the enactment of a pharmacy law which shall be effective throughout Maryland. The existing statute applies only to Baltimore, the sale of drugs and pharmaceuticals being under no restrictions whatever in the counties, where anyone who desires to do so, regardless of qualifications, may engage in the business without let or hindrance. In this respect the State occupies a unique position, every other Commonwealth having adopted safeguards to protect its citizens against incompetency on the part of those who dispense drugs and medicinal compounds. Of all the States in the Union, Maryland alone permits irresponsible and untrained persons to sell poisons and to deal in preparations which call for special knowledge and experience in the handling. In consequence of the laxness which prevails here, Maryland has become a Mecca for those who have studied pharmacy and have failed to pass the final examination or to meet the standards established by State Pharmacy Boards. Here all such find room for the exercise of what might be termed their disabilities, opening stores and discharging all the functions of a thoroughly educated druggist. This condition urgently calls for a remedy, and druggists in good standing, represented by such organizations as the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association, desiring to relieve the State from a serious reproach have had introduced a bill which satisfies at least the elementary requirements of the situation. As all reforms are a matter of slow growth, it was deemed inadvisable to offer a radical measure. Should the bill now under

consideration become a law, any deficiencies developed in the course of its practical operation can be supplied later on by suitable amendments. The proposed measure provides that after July 1st of the present year no person shall conduct a pharmacy or be left in charge of one who is not licensed, either as a pharmacist, acting pharmacist or assistant. Physicians may compound and dispense their own prescriptions, and merchants are permitted to sell patent medicines and standard preparations in original packages which bear the name of a licensed druggist as the manufacturer or compounder. Persons desiring to conduct drug stores must be able to pass an examination before a board of five pharmacists who are not connected with any school of pharmacy, and who have had at least ten years' experience. As no law can be made retroactive, individuals now engaged in the vending of drugs will not be disturbed in their occupation should the bill before the Legislature pass. To the public the fact that Maryland is the only State in the Union which has not a pharmacy law should be convincing evidence of the need of such a statute. As the bill introduced does not appear to be burdensome, there would seem to be no valid objection to its passage."—*Baltimore Herald*, January 18, 1900.

The only thing that we did not do—because we thought we could win without it, and were winning up to the last few days—was to buy the passage of the bill by putting a fixed sum into the well-known grandmother's fund. I think we can win without this purchase act, and I do not think the lack of the "long green" was what defeated our bill. It was merely Simon-pure bad luck.

Your committee also adopted advertising on the front pages of newspapers, and in each case sent marked copies of these, as well as those that contained the editorials, to every member of the Legislature. In fine, your committee desires to suggest a plan which its chairman has elaborated in a paper in reply to Query No. 2 to be presented at this meeting. This consists in working by petitions. Get up printed or typewritten petitions, and have them placed in the hands of members all over the State. Have these petitions signed by all the pharmacists of the State, and as many of the laity as it is possible to induce to do so. Let this work begin now, and by the time the next Legislature meets they will be of sufficient size and consequent weight to bring great pressure to bear on the Legislature. Let this Legislative Committee this year keep up the interest in them by writing to all that have them in hand at intervals of two or three months, and urge them to keep up the good work. If we can then present the signatures of several thousand people in favor of our bill, we can come before the Legislature armed with strong weapons, weapons that may not be denied or dodged. Let us take our present amended bill, which we know will not stir up opposition on the part of the storekeepers or the public, and let us send copies of this with the petitions, and let us endeavor to get it enacted into law. We cannot possibly get a strong or perfect pharmacy bill passed in this State, so let us have passed what is

possible for us to have passed, and then building on this, as other States have done, let us gradually improve this until it is strong enough to protect our interests and our fellow citizens, as they should be protected by law, and are protected in every other State except poor Maryland.

I cannot conclude this report without paying my respects to the defunct Legislature that has just thrown us down. The public press has condemned it about as roundly and soundly as it can be condemned, but I would like to add a little to its running comment by stating that it was most laxly managed, nothing being done at first and everything crowded into the last few weeks, and then most miserably bungled in the rush and bustle. In all its actions it showed that it was subservient to some exterior force, and in the record it has left of legislation enacted it has failed to produce practically anything great or of much value to the State. It was great on passing local bills, especially in the counties, and it was most conspicuous for killing practically all the good bills that came before it. It does seem to be about time that this State should be able, old as it is, to produce a Legislature that is made up of representative men ; men of parts and of liberal views and education, and men who can get up and make an intelligible and creditable speech. The number of such that were contained in the last Legislature is so small that it can be counted on one and certainly not more than two hands. Let the people of Maryland wake up and nominate for the Legislature such men as will do them credit and justice, and not misrepresent them.

I am not dismayed, and I do not give up the ship, for being convinced that our cause is equitable and just, and a step in advance in every sense of the word, I can see, I think, in the not very distant future the day when this Legislative Committee will be able to make a different report from the one this committee has been unfortunately compelled to make.

DR. A. R. L. DOHME, *Chairman.*

VICE-PRESIDENT: You have heard the report. What is to be done with it?

MR. SMITH: I move that it be accepted.

Carried.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I want to say, as an old man and one of many years' experience in this attempt at legislation that I have almost become disgusted. I took some interest, however, simply because I saw Dr. Dohme was working earnestly and honestly. All should be interested. The pharmacists have less involved than is usually supposed, but the citizens much more. It may affect us in regard to our professional standing, but so far as it

affects our material welfare, I do not believe it would be of much use to us, yet it is desirable. I want to impress upon the members of the Association that it is of more interest to those who take medicine than to those who dispense it, and if that fact was made patent to them I believe they would take more interest in the matter. From my own observation, the support of the citizens, not pharmacists, is what is needed. I move that the present chairman be recommended to the incoming President for re-appointment as chairman of the Legislative Committee.

MR. SCHÜLZE: I second the motion, and suggest we recommend him for the next two terms.

Motion put and unanimously carried.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I move that the Secretary, the President and the Treasurer be constituted a Special Committee on Publication, to which shall be referred the report of the Legislative Committee, with the idea of having it printed. I think if copies were made and sent out separately throughout the State it would be very beneficial.

MR. SMITH offered as a substitute that the Secretary, President and Treasurer be constituted a Committee on Publication, with the Secretary as chairman of the committee.

Accepted and carried.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this report of the Legislative Committee be referred to the Committee on Publication, with the recommendation that it be published in separate form and circulated as the officers of the Legislative Committee may see fit.

Carried.

PRESIDENT: I now request the Secretary to read some communications which have come in since the last meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19, 1900.

*Mr. C. H. Ware, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association Convention,
Hagerstown, Md.:*

May the last annual meeting of the Maryland Association for this cen-

tury prove exceptionally profitable and interesting in every particular. This is the wish of the Meyer Brothers' druggists.

Dr. H. M. WHELPLEY, *Editor.*

18 EAST LEXINGTON STREET, June, 18, 1900.

Dear Friend :

Your favor expressing the desire to meet me at Hagerstown received.

I regret that owing to an important legal matter in which I am now engaged it will be impossible for me to leave town.

Thanking you for kind sentiments, and trusting your meeting will be a grand success, I am,

Faternally, yours,

R. E. LEE HALL.

CENTREVILLE, Md., June 18, 1900.

My Dear Doctor:

Yours received, and I regret very much not to be with you. Circumstances which I could not control make it impossible for me to leave home at this time.

Wishing you a pleasant and profitable meeting, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E. M. FORMAN.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1900.

Dr. A. R. L. Dohme :

Dear Doctor—Answering your kind P. C. of the 18th inst., I am very sorry that I cannot be with you and party for Hagerstown this week, as I am going out of the city on Wednesday, and have just gotten back from being away part of last week.

Wishing you a jolly good time, I am,

Very truly,

J. B. THOMAS.

TANEYTOWN, Md., June 19, 1900.

Mr. Charles H. Ware, Secretary, Hagerstown, Md.:

Dear Sir—Inclosed find report of Committee on Business. Should any of the members of the committee be present, ask them to pardon me for signing their names to it. I don't suppose there will be any objections.

Hope you may have a pleasant meeting. I have to attend the funeral of a relative tomorrow, so cannot be with you yet. I expect, however, to go up on Thursday evening.

Yours, fraternally,

ROBERT S. McKINNEY.

PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the Association in reference to these communications?

MR. HYNSON: I move that they be referred to the Publication Committee and proper acknowledgment be made to Dr. Whelpley and the *Druggists' Circular*.

Passed.

SECRETARY: I have here a lot of bulletins sent me for distribution by the National Association of Retail Druggists. I place them here, where every member can get one.

PRESIDENT: The next business before the Association is the report of the Committee on Pharmacy. As the chairman of this committee is not present, nor is there any other member of the same, I request some one else to read this report. Will Mr. Schulze kindly read it?

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHARMACY.

JUNE, 1900.

In accordance with the requirements of the by-laws of our Association, this committee early in the present year secured the suggestions of twenty queries from various members of this Association. The committee thus secured questions which different members of the Association deemed needing an answer for the benefit of pharmacists in general.

One query was subsequently assigned to each of twenty members.

The queries were published in the proceedings of our Association for 1899 on pages 51-53. Query No. 2 was assigned to several members, in order to bring out well-developed independent views on the causes of the failure of the enactment of a pharmacy law for the State of Maryland thus far. It was thought that by this method we might be able to get at the root of our troubles in this important matter and find ourselves better prepared for action in the future.

Whilst it is to be regretted that several of the most important queries were ultimately declined by those whom the committee requested to elaborate them, these members generally giving some good reason for their declination, it is hoped that a general response will be made in this work at the present meeting in the shape of good papers. The subjects selected were all of a thoroughly practical nature.

The progress of pharmacy and kindred sciences is naturally presented to us in the literature on these subjects of the past year. When we peruse the various pharmaceutical journals one cannot but feel a sincere gratification at the results of the work there presented. Never does the field for investigation seem to have been so broad and never has so great a number of well-trained, earnest and self-sacrificing workers been engaged in the good cause. Particularly gratifying to us must be the fact that the number

of investigators connected with pharmacy in our own country is so constantly on the increase and that the results of their labors are perhaps not behind those of the workers in other countries. Doubtless the most important work, from a purely pharmaceutical standpoint, has been that of Gordin and Prescott, of the University of Michigan, in connection with the development of processes of alkaloidal assaying of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations. Since the appearance of the last edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia much, very much, indeed, has been accomplished on all sides in this particular direction, so that the recently selected Committee of Revision will doubtless see its way clear for adding to the number of drugs for which it will require a standard of active ingredient.

Much work in this line has also been accomplished in Europe. Here, too, the study of the composition of the alkaloids, the essential oils and the resins has been much advanced during the past year. In these fields particularly has our knowledge been much enriched, and the world owes an everlasting debt of gratitude to the tireless workers.

Quite a number of new synthetic compounds have made their appearance. It has been well remarked, however, that such new remedies of this class do no longer arouse the same degree of enthusiasm in the medical world, which did the earlier arrivals. For many of the most prevalent diseases such compound remedies have been supplied and satisfactorily tried for a number of years, and new agents displace the earlier representatives only with difficulty, if at all. Nor is the success of the newer preparations, from a pecuniary standpoint, anything like as great as was that of the earlier synthetics, many of which can now be had at a cost far below the price originally charged by their manufacturers or patentees. Nevertheless, progress in the production of this class of new remedies is practically unlimited, and it is simply futile to attempt to forecast what yet lies in store for the therapeutic world in this respect.

It is also quite gratifying to note the increased work being done for the protection of the people by the various boards of health and State boards of pharmacy in the examination of commercial pharmaceutical preparations and drugs supplied to the public through pharmacists and others. Such work can only result in making pharmacists and pharmaceutical manufacturers more careful to dispense or supply only preparations of the standard strength, and to avoid the risk of legal prosecution and the tarnishing of a good name, together with the attendant ruin of their business. It is but natural that with the increase and improvement in original work our pharmaceutical literature in the form of the various periodicals shall likewise have advanced in character and achievements. Whilst some of our pharmaceutical journals are still racing along the line purely commercial, others have taken a leap upwards, and we find in these journals the wealth of information that has been given to the world. It is the well-kept and carefully perused files of these better journals that doubtless tend most to elevate the pharmacist into the ranks of the professional man. It is they that present to him the newest ideas and achieve-

ments and lead his thoughts into channels that carry him only onward and upward. It is from these, indeed, that we must glean our report on the progress of pharmacy, yet so great has been this during the past year that as the work of the report progressed it seemed, at least to the chairman of this committee, that a fairly complete pharmaceutical index of the work of the year might perhaps be of more value than a report of the work itself, which report can at best be only a fragment of the whole. However, this idea was not attempted at this time.

Perhaps no occurrence has been of so much interest and importance to pharmacists as the Convention for the Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, which met in Washington City on May 2, 1900. It is gratifying to note that of the twenty-five members of the new Committee of Revision two are members of our own Association, namely, Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, both of Baltimore. The latter, at present President of our Association, was elected Secretary of the Committee of Revision. Another member of our Association, Mr. Charles E. Dohme, was elected a member of the new Board of Trustees of the Convention for Revision, the latter being now an incorporated body.

The personnel of the new Committee of Revision seems excellent. The general instructions given the committee are of much importance, since several changes have been made from the previous policies of the revision conventions. The most important are the introduction of medium doses and the authorization of the admission of synthetic compounds of definite chemical constitution, and if not controlled by unlimited patent rights. The first of these we can only commend; the wisdom of the latter can only be decided by the future. It is to be hoped that the committee may not find itself annoyed or hampered by the clamor and wire-pulling for the admission of their products by the numerous manufacturers or patentees, and that it may find some uniform rule which shall guide it in its impartial decisions in this momentous undertaking.

In the following report the committee has selected from the great mass of material such as it deemed of at least some practical interest to the average pharmacist. The strictly scientific has been largely omitted, and for this the reader is referred to the various periodicals.

We must not fail to record the services rendered, not only to pharmacy, but to the medical profession and humanity in general, by Professor J. U. Lloyd by his investigation and exposure of the widely advertised and used quack nostrum "Husa." With the most astounding array of falsehoods this compound had been presented on the market by its makers as a positive cure for the opium habit. It was proclaimed as non-narcotic, but each of the series of ten bottles which constituted the cure was marked "poison." Professor Lloyd found each of the bottles to contain a solution of morphine with salicylic acid, glycerine, alcohol and some coloring matter. The percentage of morphine present decreased from 2.19% in No. 1 to 1.33% in No. 10. We are glad to find that for this good work of

exposure the gratitude of all is owing to a member of the profession of pharmacy.

W. O. Richtman (*Pharmaceutical Review*, May, 1899,) states that he has found the amount of dicinormal H_2SO_4 , directed to be used by the United States Pharmacopoeia in the preliminary assay of the evaporated percolate of F. E. Nux Vomica, too small, and suggests an increase (probably 50%), so as to provide sufficient for combination with all alkaloids present. He has also found cochineal to serve quite as well as Brazil wood as an indicator in this reaction, the cochineal solution being more permanent than the Brazil wood solution.

C. S. Dyer finds that dry sodium bicarbonate is not materially decomposed by being exposed to a temperature of $60^{\circ}C$. It is only slowly decomposed below $100^{\circ}C$, but rapidly above $120^{\circ}C$. (Am. J. Ph., fr. B. Ph. Conference Reports.)

Robert C. Pursel (Am. J. Ph., May, 1899,) reports on the adaptability of Japan wax as a substitute for beeswax in official ointments and cerates. The results reached by many samples made and kept for one year appear to have been nearly uniformly satisfactory.

Dr. George L. Schaefer (*Ibid*) suggests a new test for cocaine purity as follows : 0.05 gm. cocaine hydrochlorate is dissolved in 20 cc. distilled water ; to this is added 5 cc. of a 3% solution of chromic acid, and then 5 cc. of 10% hydrochloric acid. The temperature is to be kept at $15^{\circ}C$. If the cocaine be pure, the solution remains clear. If more than mere traces of other coca bases be present, the solution becomes cloudy, the degree and rapidity of the change depending on the amount of impurities.

H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott report on the study of the hydrastine hexiodide and give details of an iodometric method of assay of hydrastis canadensis. (Am. J. Ph., June, 1900.)

F. W. Houseman (*Ibid*) suggests the following formula as an improvement upon that of the United States Pharmacopoeia for syrup of rhubarb :

F. E. Rhubarb.....	100 cc.
Spt. of Cinnamon.....	4 cc.
Potass. Carbonate.....	10 gm.
Sugar.....	750 gm.
Water q. s. to make 1000 cc.	

Mix the spirit of cinnamon with the fluid extract and add 375 cc. water, in which the potassium carbonate has previously been dissolved. Allow to stand for two hours, with occasional shaking. Filter and wash filter with water to make filtrate measure 475 cc. In this dissolve the sugar by agitation without heat and strain, adding through strainer sufficient water to complete volume of 1000 cc.

The German Pharmacopoeia states the solubility of resorcin as 1 in 5 parts alcohol 90% by volume. Grunhut, after a series of careful tests with pure resorcin, finds the correct solubility in alcohol 90% to be 1 in .62.

Pawlewski finds the solubility of potassium chlorate to be 1 in 18.5 parts water at 15° C. (59° F.) The United States Pharmacopoeia requires a solubility of 1 in 16.7 parts water at the above temperature.

Schumburg and Cieczlewicz, having been appointed a committee to investigate the matter, report on the danger attending the use of chloroform as an anesthetic in poorly ventilated rooms lit by open flames. They corroborate the statements of others and arrive at the following conclusion after a series of careful tests :

The chloroform vapor escaping into the room is decomposed by the flame with the formation of free hydrochloric acid, free chlorine and phosgene. Phosgene acts as an irritant upon mucous membranes. When absorbed into the blood it is decomposed into hydrochloric acid and carbon monoxide, and the latter compound produces the deleterious effect upon the system.

N. Rusting presents an interesting discussion of features of a method of assay of hydrastis rhizome for the determination of hydrastine. He also answers criticisms of his method and presents a table of comparative results. In an examination of five different samples of fluid extracts of hydrastis he finds the percentage of hydrastine to range from 2.50% to 3.57%. (*Ph. Centralb.*, 1899, p. 368.)

Mercury : Its Recovery From Rancid Mercurial Ointment.—Russwurm recommends that the ointment be melted and kept in a fluid condition for some time, so that the mercury may deposit. This deposit is in form of a magma. The liquid fat is then decanted and the mercury magma is boiled for several minutes with a 5% solution of caustic soda, when the mercury again coalesces and appears in its natural condition. The metal is then washed thoroughly with water to remove the soap which has formed and all free alkali. The mercury is subsequently dried and filtered. (*Ph. Centr.*, August 24, 1899.)

Raymond Heigh offers criticisms of the United States Pharmacopoeia assay for cinchona bark and offers a modified method. (*Am. Druggist*, 35, p. 354.)

F. Günther disputes the value of the well-known Maclagan's test for pure cocaine, and ascribes the reaction when occurring to the presence of other coca alkaloids. Since the mother liquor obtained during the crystallization of cocaine, and naturally less pure, gives decided results with the above test. Günther claims to have separated from these mother liquors a base which reacts in a dilution of 1:2500. The m. p. of this new base he found to be 110-111° C., whilst cocaine fuses at 97-98° C. (*Ph. Rev.*, May, 1899, from *Ber. d. d. phys. Ges.*, 9, p. 38.)

The above important statements by Günther led Boehringer and Loehne to make a very extended and thorough investigation of this matter at their laboratories. The test was applied to both the natural and the synthetic cocaine, with the result that Maclagan's test was again completely verified. (*Ph. Centr.*, 1899, p. 393.)

Chloroform By Electrolytic Action.—According to the method of Zambelli a 20% sodium chloride solution is heated in a lead-distilling apparatus by means of a steam spiral and stirred with a stirring apparatus, consisting of coal shovels, which latter acts as the electrodes. When the temperature reaches 100° C. acetone is passed into the mixture from the bottom. The sodium chloride is decomposed by the current into free chlorine and sodium hydroxide. The acetone and chlorine form trichlor acetone, and this by the action of the caustic soda forms chloroform and sodium acetate. The yield is about 180 parts in place of the theoretical 210 parts. (*Ph. Rev.*, from *Chem. Ztg.*, 1899, p. 336.)

Assay of Fowler's Solution.—G. A. Ferguson and R. J. Nestall have examined twelve commercial samples of Fowler's solution and found one to contain the arsenious acid in excess and all the rest to be deficient.

Alkaloidal Standards for Vegetable Drugs.—B. E. Nelson, after an exhaustive series of investigations, suggests the following as standards for the drugs examined :

Opium, 15% morphine Cinchona (red), 5% total alkaloids. Belladonna leaves, 0.35% total alkaloids. Aconite root, 0.5% aconitine. Nux vomica, 1.5% total alkaloids. Hyoscyamus, 0.150% total alkaloids. Sanguinaria, 1% total alkaloids. Stramonium leaves, 0.375% total alkaloids. Kola, 2% caffeine. Coca, 0.5% cocaine. Guarana, 3% caffeine. Hydrastis, 2% hydrastine. Gelsemium, 0.35% total alkaloids.

Wild Cherry Bark.—A. B. Stevens has made an assay of the yield of hydrocyanic acid by twenty samples of wild cherry bark when fresh and after having become a year old. In every instance the bark was found to have deteriorated with age, in many samples to a very considerable extent. Some samples had been kept in glass containers tightly stoppered, whilst others had been kept in pasteboard boxes. The deterioration was greatest in the latter samples. The conclusions reached are that only fresh bark should be used for galenical preparations, and that the bark should be stored in tightly closed containers. (*Ph. Rev.*, October, 1899.)

H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott give an improved alkalimetric method for estimating salt-forming alkaloids, in which method phenolphthalein is used as indicator. (See *Ph. Archives*, Vol. II., and *Ph. Rev.*, November, 1899.)

A. C. Loewe and Wilbur L. Scoville state the results of applying the chilling method to tinct. strophanthus for the purpose of removing the fat from the tincture. This fat is one of the disturbing ingredients in the keeping of this tincture. The tincture prepared by the United States Pharmacopoeia method is exposed for several hours to a temperature of 14° C. in a container placed in a freezing mixture of ice and salt, and is subsequently filtered to separate the flocculent fatty deposit. The same process may be applied to percolates from nux vomica, stramonium seed,

conium fruit, etc. The extract of stramonium prepared by this method is naturally somewhat stronger than the ordinary extract, but is smoother, and yields an ointment which retains its smoothness much longer.

Constitution of Alkaloids.—This subject continues to absorb the interest of investigators to an increasing extent. The results of comparatively recent work are given in a paper published in the *Pharm. Zeitung*, 44, p. 838, a translation of which appears in the *Ph. Rev.* for January, 1900, and following numbers. We refer those interested in this subject to these sources for detailed information.

Decolorized Tinct. Iodine.—F. A. Sieker offers the following formula, which he claims to be of same strength as the National Formulary tincture and far more stable :

Sodium Iodide.....	48.9 gm.
Ammonia Iodide	47.3 gm.
Ammonia Water 10%.....	10.0 cc.
Distilled Water.....	155 cc.
Alcohol q. s. to 1000 cc.	

To prevent the coloration of the alcohol by the ammonia he recommends that the alcohol be previously purified by treatment with $KMnO_4$. (*Ph. Rev.*, July, 1899.)

Elixir Terpin Hydrate.—F. A. Sieker suggests the following formula : 17.5 gm. Terpin hydrate are dissolved in 400 cc. alcohol. To this solution add 400 cc. glycerine and subsequently distilled water sufficient to make 1000 cc. Each teaspoonful represents 1 gr. terpin hydrate.

Effect of Soluble Chlorides on Calomel.—G. C. Diekman, after a series of experiments, concludes that the oxidation of calomel into corrosive sublimate in the presence of soluble chlorides is not so readily effected as is generally supposed. Using calomel which had previously been determined free from corrosive sublimate, he subjected the same to the effect of solutions of chlorides for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time only traces of $HgCl_2$ were found present, never exceeding 0.0006%. Calomel which had been triturated with chlorides for thirty minutes also contained a trace of $HgCl_2$, whilst after a trituration of two or three minutes none was present. (*Ph. Rev.*, August, 1899, from *Ph. Era*, 22, p. 7.)

Opium Assay.—H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott present a new alkalimetric method for assaying the morphine strength of opium. They furnish a detailed account of the method and of the control of the results by the iodometric method. The results obtained by testing samples of the same opium by both methods corresponded very closely, but were 3% higher than results by the United States Pharmacopoeia method. They claim a greater degree of thoroughness for their method of extraction. (*Ph. Rev.*, June, 1899.)

Extract Vanilla.—N. H. Hess gives a method of testing this extract to distinguish the true bean extract from the artificial "extract." (*Ph. Rev.*, June, 1899.)

Essences of Lemon.—A. S. Mitchell reports results of comparative examinations of the commercial article and finds the percentage of oil of lemon to range from 0.1% to 7.5% and the alcohol to vary from 20.6% to 94.6%. (*Ph. Rev.*, February, 1900; *Journal Am. Chem.*, 21, p. 1132.)

Ergot From Wild Rice.—Samples of this ergot have recently been sent to the museum of the University of Wisconsin. They were obtained by A. E. Jenks from Djiba Indians of Northern Wisconsin. In color and odor this ergot resembles the official article, but it differs somewhat in size and shape. Its value as a therapeutic agent has not yet been determined. (*Ph. Rev.*, March, 1900.)

Riegler presents a diazo-compound of the formula $C_6H_4NO_2$. N.— $NC_6H_3O(CH_3)OH$. as a new indicator for acids and alkalies. It is formed by the action of a diazo-paranitraniline on an alkaline-guaiacol solution. The color of this substance is brown. Its alkaline alcoholic solution is of a fine red color, which is changed to a yellowish green in the presence of a mere trace of acid in excess. (*Ph. Rev.*, February, 1900, from *Ph. Post*, 32, p. 722.)

Kahlenberg and Ruschhaupt report the result of an examination of ointments made with lead, simple ointment, vaseline and lanoline. Oxide zinc, mercuric oxide and lead carbonate were used as the medicinal agents. Vaseline ointments were found to be mere mechanical mixtures, whilst zinc oxide ointment made with lard showed a slight degree of combination by the presence of zinc oleate, which was increased when the ointment was made with heat. The presence of wax in this ointment increased the combination between the zinc oxide and the ointment constituents. Similar results were observed with red mercuric oxide ointment. Lanoline, however, showed the greatest tendency to cause the metallic oxides to enter into combination, and hence is supposed to be more effective as an ointment base. (*Ph. Rev.*, April, 1900.)

CHARLES SCHMIDT,
CHARLES CASPARI, JR.,
WILLIAM SIMON, M. D.,
CHARLES L. MEYER,
H. R. RUDY,

Committee.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the very elaborate and interesting report of the chairman of the Committee on Pharmacy, Mr. Charles Schmidt. This work, which has not been properly appreciated, is one which requires not only a great deal of reading,

but much judgment in deciding what is of sufficient interest to bring before the pharmacists of the State. As an ex-chairman, I know from experience what this means, and the amount of work involved. The amount of reading necessary to make up such a report is very great. I venture to say that the chairman had to read not less than eight times that amount of material in order to get a condensed digest of the matter. I will be very glad to entertain some motion in reference to this report.

MR. SMITH: I move that it be referred to the Committee on Publication.

PRESIDENT: I suggest, in addition, that a vote of thanks be extended to the chairman and to Mr. Schulze, who so kindly read it.

Unanimously carried.

MR. SCHULZE: I move the report of the Committee on Business be now read.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The report of the Committee on Business, read by Mr. Owen C. Smith, was as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

We desire to submit the following as the report of the Committee on Business, not because we have done anything during the past year, but simply to establish a precedent—that of having a report from this committee :

In looking over the proceedings of past years we find the reports of this committee are conspicuous by their absence. This is doubtless due to the efficacious work of the Executive Committee.

At the semi-annual meeting in Baltimore we offered our assistance to the Executive Committee on call. It was not called for, however, and from the fine program mapped out for this meeting we are sure it not only was not needed, but would have been entirely superfluous.

Not being able to claim any of the honor, we may be allowed to compliment the President and the Executive Committee on the fine program and pleasant time mapped out for us this week.

If we were to make a suggestion, we might say that, should the Committee on Business be dropped, it would lighten the work of the President and of the printer.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee,

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY, *Chairman.*

D. P. SCHINDEL.

O. C. SMITH.

D. R. MILLARD.

J. J. LLOYD.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report, which includes a recommendation. What is your pleasure in reference to it? The recommendation is that the Committee on Business be dropped.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the report be referred to the Committee on Laws.

PRESIDENT: It seems to me that the Committee on Business is a perfectly superfluous one, and I have never known this committee to do any work.

MR. HYNSON: There is no doubt that this is a superfluous committee and the work is properly done by the Executive Committee. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Laws, with request that it offer such an amendment to the By-Laws as will omit this committee.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: Mr. President, please excuse the drugists of Hagerstown for a few minutes. They don't often have the opportunity to come together, and we would like to take advantage of it.

A recess then followed. The Hagerstown members returning, the President said: "We are ready for a report from the Hagerstown Committee."

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: We will report this afternoon.

There being nothing else before the Association, Mr. Hynson called attention to the many difficulties that were daily confronting the retail pharmacists, and cited several instances where unex-

pected results had followed from combinations which seemed altogether admissible. He said that while neither acid boric nor acid salicylic would precipitate cocaine, if used separately, the combination of the two acids would invariably precipitate the alkaloid. He had lately heard of a brother pharmacist who had sent out diuretine undissolved, when a solution should have been dispensed. He thought the trouble was due to the deterioration of the diuretine, which became insoluble by exposure.

A prescription containing a large quantity of magnesium sulphate and quinine sulphate with sulphuric acid had precipitated because the quantity of the alkaloid was not soluble in the amount of water used, even as the bisulphate, when so much Epsom salt was present. If hydrochloric acid were used, the more soluble hydrochloride would remain in solution. Resorcin and carbolic acid could be better mixed with cold cream, if a small percentage of lanoline were used.

He also called attention to the desirability of carrying in stock chemically pure sodium chloride tablets for the preparation of normal salt solution. Distinction should be made between a physiological normal and a chemically normal solution.

He called attention also to the peculiar effect of orthoform upon gelatine. This substance overcame the gelatinizing property of gelatine. Lozenges of orthoform in a gelatine base could not be made.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH called attention to a difficulty he had in making a solution of acid salicylic and potassium bicarbonate in syrup and water. He had used perfectly pure chemicals, and was forced to believe the trouble was with the syrup, due to the presence of iron in the sugar.

MR. WARE: I suppose all druggists have a great deal of trouble with Donovan's solution. I had a conversation with Mr. Charles E. Dohme, and he mentioned that he always kept a quantity of mercury in the bottom of his container; since then I have adopted his suggestion, and I notice the other druggists send to me to get it. It keeps beautifully.

PRESIDENT: It seems we have struck a vein of very rich oil, and we should take some action on this suggestion of Mr. Hynson's to note down things of interest. I am convinced that what we have heard today is better than anything we hear read in the papers presented. I suggest that the work of the Pharmacy Committee be increased to include these practical suggestions, and that these points come up in regular order, and be discussed in our meetings.

MR. SMITH: Can't we have such an idea carried out by substituting it for the Business Committee, and have it included in our program.

PRESIDENT: I think it would be better to get up less queries. This work would replace some of the queries.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the President be requested to confer with the Committee on Laws, with a view of having it amend the By-Laws so that the Committee on Pharmacy will include in its work such practical questions.

Seconded and carried.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20TH—3.30 P. M.

PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. The first business will be the reading of the minutes of the last session and the session previous.

Secretary read the minutes, which, after being amended, were approved.

PRESIDENT: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, together with the discussion of the communication from the National Association of Retail Druggists referred to that committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TRADE INTERESTS.

Your committee appreciates the fact that the membership of this Association includes representatives of the three branches of the drug trade and that a report touching trade matters must include a consideration of the interests of the several divisions.

It would not be difficult to harmonize the varied interests were the lines more decidedly drawn and each department restricted to operations legitimately within the province of each. This would be idealic, and is a condition for which we can all devoutly hope; a condition that would make many of the trade annoyances from which we are now suffering absolutely impossible and lead to a happy solution of many more.

There is much unrest in all these departments; this seems to be a transition period, and, without doubt, evolution is going on throughout the trade world. The optimist sees in the future the establishment of fewer but better retail stores; stores fully equipped and ably manned, where advanced pharmacy may be practiced in a manner consistent with the modern practice of medicine; he sees the establishment of laboratories, in connection with such pharmacies of sufficient ability and capacity to actually test the quality and adjust the strength of every article coming in and every product going out, that can be subjected to modern methods of test and assay.

It may be said that this is not trade ; that it is professional or scientific ! Within itself it *is* scientific, but its application is, indeed, a trade matter ; it is within trade's province to say how all this can be done with an increase of profit rather than a decrease of the same. Indeed, this is the real trade problem that confronts legitimate or professional pharmacy today ; when the higher and better practice of pharmacy becomes profitable, then it will be adopted, and the cutting of prices on "patents" will no longer annoy us. If your committee has anything like a prophetic eye, it can plainly see, not so far away,—no farther away than a ten years' journey this now optimistic, but then necessary, higher practice. The way by which it will reach us is not quite clear, yet there are at most but two roads visible ; one is by the rapid growth of a few of the larger stores, centrally or advantageously located, and the still further contraction or greater modification of the smaller store.

If this change in the retail department is inevitable, then certainly changes must occur in the other branches of the trade. Truly, the processes of evolution are most mysterious; the jobber as we know him and as our fathers knew him, is not the same person, nor is he increasing, in a large and growing country like this. His clan is becoming smaller each year and he is *generally* less robust or not so well fed ; he, too, must change his feeding ground, and is gradually doing so. Either he steps gradually into the pastures of the retailer or he is adapting himself to a special line upon which he better thrives. It is very plain that he is, in fact, becoming a retailer or a dealer in special lines ; he may be an importer, sundryman, or, perchance, the collector and grinder of crude drugs. More often he poaches upon the manufacturer, who, in turn, is quickly retaliating. At any rate, again, no matter where or who he may be, he will not hesitate to tell you that a strictly jobbing business is unprofitable.

The manufacturers, as a class, where are they ? Is the manufacturer still content to deal with the jobber and not sell the retailer ? By no means ; many of them have already gone to the consumer ; certainly none of them now regard the jobber as a necessity, nor even a convenience. Large and active competition has pushed him to his utmost, and he, too, has gone as far as possible, and is fast becoming the final distributor of his wares—as he must. All these changes are very significant and plainly point to a culmination, which, at last, is most desirable, is for the best, therefore will surely come, as has already occurred in other trades.

From the actual source of supply on through all its travelings and changes the drug will make its way to the consumer under one head ; under one great management, whether we will or not.

Organization.—Mr. President and gentlemen, even now organization will do much toward bringing about these results, and your committee urges upon this Association and its members the necessity for advanced organization, and to this end it offers an amendment to the by-laws whereby this Association will foster and control an adjunct body, whose business shall be to influence the proper regulations of the plan.

Amend Article XVI., Section 3, as follows :

Strike out all after "A Committee on Trade Interests" and substitute :
A committee of five members, four of whom shall be annually elected by this Association, and one, who may or may not be a member of the Association, shall be elected by the other four. The business of this committee shall be to organize and conduct as a branch of this Association an organization to be known as "The Commercial Protective League of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association," the general meetings of which shall be a part of this Association proceedings, but its membership and the conduct of its affairs (excepting the election of the aforesaid four members), as well as the collection and disbursement of its funds, shall be entirely independent of this Association and under the control of this committee.

We would also call your attention to the non-publication of the list of holders of our certificates, and recommend that this be done at once. Hoping and looking for better times and better things, we respectfully submit ourselves, your Committee on Trade Interests.

HENRY P. HYNSON, *Chairman.*

PRESIDENT: You have heard the report of the Committee on Trade Interests. What is your pleasure?

MR. BOND: I move that the report be accepted and referred to the Committee on Laws, with instructions to report back with elucidation.

Seconded and carried.

MR. MOBLEY: I move that future consideration of the affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists be deferred until the report of the Committee on Laws is made.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Laws.

DR. CULBRETH:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

I have no specific written report. Last summer, when enjoying an outing, I received a letter from our worthy Secretary stating that the President had honored me with the chairmanship, and in a leisure moment I responded, saying that if the duties of that office were to be onerous and time-claiming he would please be kind enough to find a substitute. He reassured me in a few days that the duties were comparatively light. I am

here today a living testimony that what Mr. Ware said is true. Mr. Hynson some years ago went outside and found work ; he even sent five hundred postal cards to the druggists inquiring what they would suggest about the innovations and changes of the constitution and by-laws. I haven't done that ; I have simply stayed at home, attended to other matters and have found nothing has come to me that would suggest a change in the constitution and by-laws, and found that there is one position, which is a kind of a sinecure. It reminds me of an experience meeting : A minister asked the ladies present if they had ever heard of one perfect woman. Everybody kept quiet, but after awhile a long, lean, lank woman got up and gave her experience. She said that she had never *seen* a perfect woman, but that she had heard of one, and was pretty thoroughly convinced that that woman had lived, and she was also sure that she must have been perfect—"that woman was my husband's first wife." As that one woman was perfect, so, then, this one position is perfect, I believe. (Laughter and applause.)

PRESIDENT: I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Laws how about that matter I gave him.

DR. CULBRETH: That was simply a verbal suggestion to me, and I have not yet given it due consideration, but at another session we can take up these matters and adjust them in their proper place.

PRESIDENT: That the report of the Committee on Laws will be accepted goes without saying. I think the committee is to be congratulated on the ease with which the chairman has acquitted himself. However, the prospects are now that next year this committee will have a full written report to make, and I would strongly suggest to the incoming President to name this same chairman and give him an opportunity to exercise his gray matter on this subject. The next business is the report of the Committee on Adulterations.

DR. BASE: It seems I am the only representative of this committee, and I am especially anxious to be relieved from this another year.

He then read the report of the committee, as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ADULTERATIONS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

The chairman regrets that, owing to lack of time, it was impossible for him to make an extended examination of drugs for adulterations, but had to content himself with the investigation of one case which presents considerable interest.

A physician who bought some boric acid from one of the best and best-known pharmacies in Baltimore, returned it with the complaint that it was not boric acid, as it was far less soluble than the official requirement demands. The proprietor, who bought it for boric acid and from a reputable firm, tried to persuade the doctor that he must be mistaken, but procured another sample, while he had a clerk make a test of the questionable acid as to solubility. The doctor's statement was verified, and then the question arose: What was the trouble with the boric acid? I was told of the case and concluded to examine it.

I have described the work a little in detail in the hope that it might be instructive to some to show how one step followed upon another.

In all external appearances the substance was like boric acid; it consisted of a fine white crystalline powder, somewhat argillaceous to the touch, but too difficultly soluble in water and too easily soluble in alcohol for boric acid. It had a slightly burning taste. The solubility in alcohol made it probable that the adulterant, if any, was not of a mineral character.

Heated in a Bunsen flame on a platinum wire, it produced a green color, just like boric acid, but it was noticed that it melted very easily, was prone to drop from the wire, like water, and gave off white fumes which were irritating and had an odor that suggested the presence of an aromatic compound. This suggestion was strengthened by the fact that, on heating higher, the globule burst into a smoky flame, which was evidence of an organic or carbon compound. After heating strongly, a very small residue was left on the wire. In all these respects, the substance behaved quite differently from boric acid.

The white fumes and odor formed on heating suggested the thought that benzoic acid might be present, as this acts in a similar manner, and, moreover, is difficultly soluble in water (1 in 500 United States Pharmacopoeia) and easily soluble in alcohol (1 in 2 United States Pharmacopoeai). Accordingly, some of the substance was heated in a test tube, mixed with lime, to see if benzene was formed, but this experiment was not satisfactory, as there was some doubt about the odor. The substance sublimed very readily in the tube from the lime, while benzoic acid would not do so. This led me to sublime some in a beaker covered with filter paper and a watch glass, a crop of beautiful, delicate crystals was obtained, whose melting point was found to be 112° C., while that of benzoic acid is 121.4° C. These crystals, heated with lime, gave no odor of benzene.

Thus suspicion was cast on the view that the unknown substance was benzoic acid.

Boric acid is stated to be insoluble in ether; therefore, an attempt was made to separate the boric acid from the unknown substance, by extracting repeatedly with ether, when it was found that nearly all was soluble in ether, only a very small residue remaining, which was not weighed, but indicated, however, a small percentage of boric acid. It was noticed also that the unknown substance dissolved with greater difficulty than benzoic acid, the latter requiring three parts ether (United States Pharmacopoeia).

The ether solution was evaporated, leaving a residue of beautiful scaly crystals, which, when recrystallized from water, melted at 111° - 112° C., thus corresponding with the crystals obtained by sublimation.

On trying the action of an alkali on the supposed boric acid, it was found to be no more soluble than in water, indicating that the unknown body was not an acid, which was borne out by the test with litmus paper. Nor was it any more soluble in dilute acid (H_2SO_4) than in water, which showed that it had no basic properties, and therefore that it very likely was neutral in character. Nitric acid acted violently on the substance when heated, giving a yellowish-brown coloration and the odor of nitrophenols, both of which indicated the presence of an aromatic or benzene compound.

At this point Richter's Organic Chemistry was consulted to see what substance corresponded with the facts so far learned, and *acetanilid* seemed to do it. Its melting point is 113° C., it is soluble in 194 parts water and 5 parts alcohol at 15° C. and in 18 parts ether; crystallizes in white, shining, micaceous laminae, having a faintly burning taste; boils at 295° C. undecomposed, burns without residue and is neutral to litmus paper.

Some of the substance in question was heated with strong alkali, when aniline was formed, recognizable by its odor and oily appearance. Heating some with conc. sulphuric acid, liberated acetic acid. On adding a little dichromate solution to the contents of the tube, a blue color was obtained, characteristic of aniline. Heating some with conc. sulphuric acid and alcohol, gave the fruity odor of ethyl acetate. Thus the presence of acetanilid was proved.

Judging from the behavior of the so-called boric acid, it seems to be mainly acetanilid, with a small quantity of boric acid. To determine the quantity of the latter, 2 grammes of the mixture were percolated repeatedly on a weighted filter paper with chloroform until the acetanilid was dissolved out. The paper and residue were dried in an air bath at 65.5° C. for about half an hour after the chloroform had evaporated and then weighed. The weight of the residue of boric acid was .289 gm. This would show 14.45% of boric acid. It seems probable, therefore, that the mixture was designed to contain about 15% boric acid. The residue of acid when heated melted and fused into a glassy mass at red heat. This, when cooled and weighed, corresponded to 13.93% boric acid. The loss of .52% by heating is no doubt due to escape of some boric acid, a little moisture and perhaps traces of acetanilid. The results show that 14.45% is within less than 1% of the correct figure.

Possibly you have been tired by this long account, and not nearly so much interested by it as you are to know how the mistake, or whatever it was, came about, but the latter point could not be answered by a chemical examination. However, one lesson may be drawn from this instance, namely, that it behoves the pharmacist to have his eyes and mind open to keep a watch on his drugs, not only to detect willful adulterations, but

accidents as well, and in order to detect such he must have a good working knowledge of chemistry, pharmacy and pharmacognosy.

It is evident that the mixture of acetanilid and boric acid was knowingly made and not accidentally, because the boric acid was uniformly distributed through the whole mass, which also was uniform in appearance. The most plausible view is that it was prepared for some antiseptic purpose, and by some kind of accident or mistake was sold for boric acid and that fraud was not intended. But that did not relieve the embarrassment into which the pharmacist was thrown who bought the goods for boric acid.

DANIEL BASE, *Chairman.*

MR. WILLIAM C. AUGHINBAUGH addressed the meeting as follows :

Mr. President :

It is with pleasure that I note the excellent and carefully prepared paper with which Dr. Base has favored us, especially since it is relative to a recently heralded mixture which has been so extensively lauded and sold as an efficient dressing for abraided surfaces and various other character of wounds.

Dr. Base has apparently exhausted the entire category of chemical tests and nearly the entirety of physical ones ; yet, from the examination of the specimen which has been passed around, we note several properties discerned by the natural senses which have not been alluded to, and which support his statement that boric acid and acetanilid do exist in the mixture, disregarding either their proportions or the probability of any accompanying ingredients.

First—By rubbing a portion of the mixture on the palm of the hand, the sense of touch appreciates that two substances of different physical properties exist therein, one of which is unctuous, the other micaceous ; the former property being possessed by boric acid and the latter being attributable to acetanilid. Viewing the palmer surface, we find adhering perpendicularly thereto acicular crystals of a silky appearance, which characteristic is possessed by acetanilid. We, furthermore, note on a plane with the palmer surface numerous minute pearly scales, which, upon microscopic examination, I believe, would prove to be boric acid.

Secondly—A small quantity applied to either the buccal or nasal mucous membrane impart thereunto a peculiar, faintly burning sensation, which is so characteristic of acetanilid. It is true that some authorities do liken this burning sensation to that of aconite ; but be that as it may, if the primary sensation of aconite does simulate that of acetanilid, the former is almost immediately followed by a peculiar tingling, while acetanilid produces a secondary anaesthetic effect ; and, too, the probable or even possible presence of aconite is to be ignored in such a mixture.

Various manufacturers have recently been offering to the medical pro-

fession a mixture of acetanilid and boric acid, in varying proportions, under such trade names as boroacetanilid, boracetanilid, etc.

About four years ago this mixture was brought to my personal attention as being extensively compounded and used by the hospital surgeons, as the most efficient, stimulating, non-toxic and non-irritating odorless dressing which was procurable; possessing as it did granulating, dessicating and anaesthetic properties in excess of the other commonly used odorless dressing powders.

I am fully convinced that this article is no intended adulteration, especially since the difference in price of the component ingredients would be no inducement for such trickery. True, the proportion of 75% acetanilid and 25% boric acid is employed by several of our well-known manufacturers, while the proportions are reversed by some others.

I believe that we are justified in assuming that this is a case of "assistant's error," in which the "boric acid-acetanilid" mixture has been placed in a boric acid container.

While acetanilid is of itself haemostatic, the manufacturer frequently adds some compound of a haemostatic nature to increase this property.

It is just possible that a substance of this character may enter into this mixture.

It is keenly important that these two articles—acetanilid and boric acid—be as impalpable and intimately mixed as possible. This is, indeed, an important point, as coarseness would prevent the complete covering of the wound to the exclusion of air and foreign particles; and, too, granulation takes places more successfully when the powder is practically impalpable. The presence of large scales or crystals retards the granulating process, as they act as foreign irritating substances.

As we are to aid the practitioner in achieving good results, let us see to it that this mixture leaves our hands in the most perfect form.

PRESIDENT: We have heard the very interesting remarks of Mr. Aughinbaugh, and I would like to ask Dr. Base if there was anything else present in the specimen.

DR. BASE: No, there was only one set of crystals; there were no two sets; but these were uniform throughout.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business will be the queries—one to six.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I make the report that I was unable to get the physicians together. I wish to introduce Dr. Wareham.

PRESIDENT: The Chair greets Dr. Wareham, and will be very pleased to give him the privilege of the floor.

MR. HYNSON: Before proceeding, I wish to introduce Mr. M. E. Church, of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association. It is one of the happiest moments of my life to present Mr. Church to the Chair and the members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

DR. CHURCH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

On behalf of the Virginia Association, which I have the honor to represent, I thank you for this cordial greeting. I did not come here to make a speech. I came to listen to the deliberations of your Association and pick up, as it were, a few of the crumbs from your table.

I did not come to instruct, but to glean knowledge. I am very glad to meet even so many ; though few in numbers, you make up in quality what you lack in quantity. I believe I never met a more energetic body of men than I have met today, and the portion of your proceedings to which I have listened bears out that remark. I believe you have the best element of your society, the favored few, and the labors of these associations are delegated to those without whom we could not keep up these organizations.

I am sorry to learn that you have no pharmacy law, and I would suggest that you bend your efforts to this purpose. In Virginia we fought for many years to obtain it. We think the trade has been greatly benefited ; we fought hard to get it. Imperfect though it is, it opens up a large field of usefulness.

In regard to the business in our State, I think we are on a par with other States. The business is not so good as we would like, but we are happy and contented and better off than we were three to five years ago.

I was struck by the report of the chairman of your Committee on Trade Interests. I believe we are tending to a new era of things, and whether we will be able to stem the tide or must float with is a question. We see this in every branch of business, the manufacturer sends his product directly to the customer. What this will come to is hard to determine, but I think we need not worry about it. Many of us used to worry about what we would do with our horses when electricity came, but we found we still had use for them ; so with the pharmacists, even though the manufacturer puts the pill in the mouth of the patient. But we should keep abreast of the times—that is one of the best things in our profession to keep up our interests in the profession. We hope to see many of your members at our next meeting at Ocean View.

PRESIDENT: The Chair has heard with pleasure the remarks from the delegate of the grand Old Dominion, and would request Dr. Culbreth to reply.

DR. CULBRETH :

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

We fly from troubles we know something of to those of which we know nothing. It is very gratifying, as the President has stated, to have the members of another State association to join with us in the deliberations of our councils, but especially pleasant to have a member from the Virginia Association, because we must bear in mind that Maryland is very largely due to Virginia since the war for her increased population, and this I say with no reflection. Into our own City of Baltimore Virginians have come and have added great credit, not only to the State, but material worth to our own city and the State besides. I plead somewhat guilty to being a partial Virginian myself, consequently it is with a double sense of pleasure that I welcome a representative from the Virginia Association.

PRESIDENT: We will now hear from Mr. Hynson in reference to the paper upon the "Relations Between Pharmacists and Physicians."

MR. HYNSON: It happens that I am the third member of this committee: the two other honorable members are not present. Dr. Corning should be standing where I am now. This committee had a meeting and discussed the situation and the matters referred to it at the last meeting held at Ocean City. After due consideration, we drafted the following letter, which was sent to the various medical societies and associations of the State :

LETTER TO MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Physicians of Maryland As Represented By Their Several Societies and Associations :

Gentlemen—Among the purposes for which the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association was organized and is maintained are the advancement of the science of pharmacy, the elevation of its practice, and the material betterment of the Association's members.

We are sure you and your associations are earnestly bent upon the same mission respecting your profession, and, while we fully understand that you cannot, nor can we, individually or through our societies, bring professional ethics or practices up to a point even approaching the ideal, yet we do know that our respective associations can, by establishing standards and through the din of constant effort to reach them, greatly improve present conditions.

At the last meeting of our Association much discussion followed the introduction of resolutions respecting the relationships as at present exist-

ing between physicians and pharmacists. The more important points touched upon were :

Counter prescribing by pharmacists.

Supplying medicines to patients by physicians.

Substitution by pharmacists.

The effort to cut down possible profits on prescriptions by physicians.

The unauthorized refilling of prescriptions by pharmacists.

The failure to prohibit repetition by physicians.

Giving copies and placing copies on packages by pharmacists.

The varying preferences upon these points by physicians.

The placing of unauthorized "Caution," "External Use," and "Poison" labels upon packages by pharmacists.

The omission of clear and protecting directions by physicians.

The tendency of hospitals and sanatoriums to monopolize the better part of the practice of medicine and surgery and the effort of manufacturing houses to monopolize the compounding of prescriptions by furnishing them ready made were also considered.

After full expression had been made of their various views by the members present and many had admitted that in numerous cases they had been in doubt as to what would be the proper course to pursue, it was decided that better and safer action could be taken, regarding the establishment of general rules, after we had heard from representative medical associations. With this end in view, the whole matter was referred to a committee instructed to bring it concisely before your several bodies.

President Dohme having appointed us that committee, we confess no further desire than to bring the cited points to your attention and to request that this communication be referred to a committee, which can confer with us or not as is its pleasure, since we are quite willing to leave it all in your own hands. However, if the relation of physician and pharmacist is to be discussed at any time by a body of medical men in the State and it seems desirable to have us present, we will do our best to follow your bidding.

In closing, we beg leave to say that we believe medicine has had much to do with the creation, the life and living of pharmacy, which, if no more than a hand-maiden, is withal entitled to the interested guidance of its creator-patron ; this we most earnestly and respectfully beg for it and its welfare.

Trusting to have some expression from you before the occurrence of our next annual meeting in June, 1900, we are,

Very truly,

A. J. CORNING, *Chairman.*

1501 Bolton Street, Baltimore,

CHARLES CASPARI, JR..

HENRY P. HYNSON,

Committee.

To this communication we received three replies—one from the Johns Hopkins Medical Association, which did not take action in this matter; one from the Howard County Association, which appointed a committee to confer with us and which we met, and the third from the Medical and Chirurgical Association, which referred the matter to the Committee on Ethics, the result of a conference with which was the adoption of the following rules:

RULES RESPECTING THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

The subscribers, representing jointly the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, respectfully submit to their respective membership and to the physicians and pharmacists of the State generally, the following rules respecting the practice of medicine and pharmacy. We believe a faithful adherence to these rules will conduce to the advancement and best interests of the two professions, and will give the public better service and secure for it more satisfactory results.

First.—Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts, where the sending of prescriptions to be filled by pharmacists is impracticable.

Second.—The substitution of one article for another or one make of an article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

Third.—It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

Fourth.—Whenever a physician, for any reason, objects to the re-filling or copying of his prescription, he should plainly indicate his wishes on the prescription itself.

Pharmacists should refuse to refill prescriptions or give copies of them, when so instructed by the prescriber.

Fifth.—Copies should not be placed upon containers unless ordered to be placed thereon by the prescriber, even though the patient should request it. Nor should any word or label, like "For External Use," "Poison," "Caution," etc., be used unless specifically ordered by the writer of the prescription.

Physicians prescribing poisonous substances should add such directions as will indicate the use for which they are intended, and, if necessary to

protect patients, should authorize the use of such labels as they may deem necessary. When unusual doses are prescribed, pains should be taken to indicate to the pharmacist that the quantity prescribed is understood.

Sixth.—In case of a suspected error or substitution by pharmacists in the compounding of prescriptions, physicians should always satisfy themselves by conferring with the pharmacist as to the true state of affairs, and in no case should the pharmacist be condemned by the physician, either to the patient and family or in the press, without previous careful investigation.

Whenever there is a doubt in the mind of the pharmacist as to the correctness of the physician's prescription or directions, he should invariably confer with the physician, in order to avoid possible mistakes or unpleasantness, and should not attempt to make any changes without such conference.

Seventh.—Pharmacists should never discuss physician's prescriptions with customers, nor disclose the composition thereof to them.

B. B. BROWNE, M. D.

A. J. CORNING.

J. L. INGLE, M. D.

H. P. HYNSON.

JOHN NEFF, M. D.

CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

If it is your pleasure, I will read the rules *seriatim*; if no objection is made they will stand adopted by this Association.

Reads first rule:

First.—Pharmacists should positively refuse to prescribe for customers except in cases of urgent emergency.

Physicians should carry with them or supply to patients emergency remedies only, except in remote rural districts, where the sending of prescriptions to be filled by pharmacists is impracticable.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the rule. What is your pleasure?

DR. BASE: I move that section be adopted.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. HYNSON: I move that as they are read they will be considered adopted unless there is some objection.

Motion seconded and carried.

Second.—The substitution of one article for another or one make of an article for another in a physician's prescription, without the physician's consent, is condemned as a most reprehensible practice.

Third.—It is as unreasonable for physicians to fix the prices to be charged by pharmacists as it is for the latter to determine the charges to be made by physicians for their services.

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Seventh.—Pharmacists should never discuss physician's prescriptions with customers, nor disclose the composition thereof to them.

The only rule not fully acceptable was the fifth, discussion and action on which follows :

PRESIDENT: The point I wish to make is that in case the physician fails to give the directions, the druggist would be liable if he did not place the word "Poison" or some label on it.

MR. HYNSON: I do not think the pharmacist is liable if he puts on the prescription all the physician direct.

MR. MEREDITH: I have put up 10% sol. cocaine; should I put the word "Poison," or simply "As directed"?

MR. HYNSON: The idea is to throw the responsibility upon the doctor, where it belongs; if he fails, it is simply an error on his part. I see Dr. A. S. Atkinson is here. I would like him given the privileges of the floor.

DR. ATKINSON: I was boiling over some time since; I gave a boracic acid solution for the thrush; it was put up by the druggist, and upon the neck of the bottle he placed a label, "Eye lotion."

MR. SCHULZE: I think the physician should be consulted, but there are, of course, instances where you are not able to confer with the physician

PRESIDENT: In case there is a distinctly poisonous prescription without any orders from the physician, and you are not able to reach the physician, would you dispense it without any directions on it?

MR. HYNSON: No, I would not dispense it until I had seen the doctor, as provided for in these rules.

PRESIDENT: It seems to me it would necessitate a great deal of delay if these directions were carried out.

MR. SMITH: I never send out a liniment without putting on the words "For external use."

MR. MEREDITH: We are careful druggists, but I would like to know how we should stand in the eyes of a criminal court if we should not put "For external use," and the patient should take it internally.

PRESIDENT: In my judgment, you would be liable; in Mr. Hynson's, the physician would be liable.

MR. MUTH: I have listened to this discussion with a great deal of interest, but it occurs to me that the patient is more interested in the matter than anyone else. It would seem to me best to place all the safeguards possible, even at the risk of offending the physician.

MR. HYNSON: I don't want to contend that it is not right to have them on the bottles, but I think the proper person to authorize

their use is the physician. If he fails to do it, then he should be consulted. He may desire that it shall not be done, especially; some patients are scared by the word poison, and I think the matter should be left in the hands of the doctor.

PRESIDENT: Suppose there is an emergency case.

SECRETARY: What objection can the doctor have to a poison label on the bottle?

MR. HYNSON: Because sometimes the patient objects to the word poison. I don't understand why the pharmacist takes upon himself the responsibility when he doesn't have to do so.

MR. MEREDITH: If we didn't put the label on, and we send out a prescription for external use—a liniment—and the patient takes it internally, who would be considered liable?

MR. WILLIAM C. AUGHINBAUGH: If this is adopted, it will cause the doctors to be more careful, but there are cases when it is dangerous to delay. Suppose corrosive sublimate tablets are used with no poison label, and they may be taken for something else. I think the druggist is the safeguard of the patient. A delay is sometimes dangerous; one hour may jeopardize the life of the patient.

SECRETARY: To show how little the doctor thinks of these things, a prominent doctor dispensed some corrosive sublimate tablets in a lacto peptine bottle. The patient knew what they were and that they were to be used externally, but his wife did not, and it took two doctors to get her out of danger after taking what she thought was lacto peptine.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I would feel responsible if I didn't take all the precautions possible. Now, Mr. Hynson says if you are in doubt, turn it down. I would not like to turn my customer away. If I can see the physician, I do so.

DR. CULBRETH: I feel very much like Dr. Aughinbaugh. I should spend a good many sleepless moments if I should send out a prescription not properly labeled, although the physician had failed to give the directions. When I was in business I had a lot of labels marked "Poison," "Use with care," etc., and I used them freely.

Even if the conditions be accepted by the Association, I do not think I would live up to them. If the prescription came in for a poison, and I knew it, I should certainly put a poison label on it. I never had a physician fall foul of me for using these labels. If you do your duty, then that is all you can do.

PRESIDENT: If there are no further remarks, the matter will come up for decision by vote.

DR. CULBRETH: I would like to move that that part of the rules be referred back to the medical associations by the committee.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that this portion of the section be referred back to the medical associations by the committee, with the request that they be more liberal in their interpretation of this section for the better protection of the public.

Carried.

The following was introduced and referred to the incoming Committee to confer with Medical Societies for discussion at the meetings of the medical associations, and after action has been taken thereon by them to be acted upon by our Association :

The increasing and indiscriminate use by physicians of proprietary preparations and ready-made remedies in the form of compressed tablets, tablet triturates, etc., is to be strongly condemned as leading to possible inaccuracies, unsatisfactory results, delays, etc.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business will be the reading of queries. The first was assigned to Mr. A. J. Corning, who has not responded. Is there any member who can answer this?

1. *Free Dispensaries.*—Do they afford the best and most economical means of dispensing free medical aid to the sick poor? Can you suggest a better and more economical plan of accomplishing the same end? Outline a law that would prevent the abuse of the public dispensaries by individuals who are able to pay for the services rendered them.

MR. SCHULZE: As this query has not been answered, yet is one of great importance to us, not only as pharmacists, but as citizens of the State of Maryland, I deem it worthy of discussion. Each session our Legislature makes appropriations of thousands of dollars towards free dispensaries, as also does the City Council of Balti-

more. Now, we all know this money is obtained by taxation, and the physician and pharmacist are compelled to aid in paying for services and medicines given to those who are well able to pay for the same. That such is the case requires but a visit to any of the free dispensaries of Baltimore City during the hours they are open to the supposed indigent sick; hence this is not the best and most economic means of dispensing free medical aid to the sick poor. As to suggesting a better and more economical plan, it seems to me, if that method in vogue in a city I heard of some time ago were adopted, it would be a material saving to Baltimore City, as well as the State of Maryland—that is, let the Mayor of Baltimore appoint a physician for each ward, or let it be an additional duty of the vaccine physician, if so desired, to visit the needy sick and mark on the prescription of every such patient the words "City Patient," or simply "C. P." in a conspicuous place; for every such prescription any druggist to obtain twenty-five cents when presented at the City Hall. It is true, most prescriptions are worth more, but I am sure every druggist would gladly grant that much charity, and it would materially increase his, as well as the physician's income, by compelling those that are able to pay for the services rendered them.

DR. CULBRETH: I don't know how that abuse could be corrected, especially in our city, where free institutions have long since been established. They are trying to curtail their popularity by charging them a small fee—that detracts from their popularity. In cities where free institutes have never been established, every physician is allowed to give a prescription and get them off-set on the poor list. He gets fifteen cents, I think. Richmond is so regulated, and then every druggist gets his *quid pro quo*.

MR. CHURCH: I think that was the custom some years ago. When the physician furnishes the medicine, he is allowed a dollar; where they do not furnish it, the druggist is allowed so much for his prescription.

MR. MEREDITH: I formerly assisted at a free Presbyterian hospital, and the number of patients was so great they adopted some resolutions, and asked the patients numerous questions, and then asked the patient to bring the indorsement of four reputable property owners. In that way they got around the nuisance.

MR. HYNSON: In very many cases you might embarrass a poor person. I have often wondered why the police are not authorized to furnish tickets. The policemen know all the poor, and they regard him as their friend.

MR. SMITH: I think that is a very good suggestion.

MR. SCHULZE: This matter of free dispensaries is of as much importance to the physician as to the druggist. I move that this be referred to the incoming Committee on Conference with Medical Societies.

PRESIDENT: It is moved that the incoming President appoint a committee of three to confer with the medical societies in reference to free dispensaries, as well as other matters.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: We will now be glad to hear from Mr. John C. Muth on Query No. 3.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 3.

QUERY: Is the sale of patent or proprietary medicines increasing or decreasing? Statistics from as many pharmacies as possible in this State are desired, embracing as many as possible of the more prominent proprietaries.

In order to secure data for an answer to this question, personal inquiries were made of many of the druggists of Baltimore and postals sent to a number of the pharmacists of the State, asking what had been their experience in this matter. The answers received expressed a variety of views. The city druggists seem to be pretty evenly divided. Most of those convenient to the centre of the city report increased sales, particularly of the most widely advertised remedies. The majority in the outlying districts, on the other hand, are convinced that their sales are declining, and attribute this to the fact that their patrons secure their supplies from cut-rate and department stores. In the State, outside of Baltimore, thirty-four replies were received to some sixty postals sent out. Of these, eighteen reported increased sales, twelve reported decreased sales, and four were of the opinion that they were about holding their own or sales about equal. It was noted that some reported decreased sales of \$1.00 articles and increased demand for the 25-cent and 10-cent varieties. Several stated that they tried to discourage the sale of those medicines which had been advanced on account of the stamp tax, and a few attributed the de-

crease in their sales to the fact of having a line of their own preparations which they recommended.

From the above data, while there is considerable difference in opinion, it might be inferred that those stores which are maintaining prices of patent medicines are meeting with decreased sales, while those only report an increased demand who, by reason of location or business policy, are obliged to meet cut-rate prices.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. MUTH.

JUNE 19, 1900.

MR. JOHN C. MUTH: I have the postals in my room, and if they are of any interest to the Association I will bring them over and let them be read.

PRESIDENT: If Mr. Muth will kindly bring them to the Secretary, I think if the matter were published it would be very interesting and profitable.

MR. HYNSON: I would really like to know if there is an increase in the sale of proprietary medicines. I am not in a position to judge; it is a rare thing that I am asked for proprietary medicines.

MR. MUTH: I must confess that I was surprised at the result of my investigation. A wholesale house cannot well judge of these matters, our own sales having certainly increased; but it seems that with a large proportion of druggists the sale of proprietaries is not as large as formerly.

MR. HYNSON: Is this not because your business has increased?

MR. MUTH: It may be from that cause. There were some interesting facts brought out by the postal replies. One party said that his plan was to give every customer what he called for, but while he was wrapping the bundle to say to him: "I see you are using considerable of 'Brown's Sarsaparilla'; did you ever try 'Smith's'?" Sometimes he induced the party to take Smith's, which was his own, put up under this name. He had an entire line of duplicates of all the prominent medicines, and he assured me that the result was surprising.

PRESIDENT: I don't suppose that this particular customer is a cutter. They often put a premium on anyone who can accomplish that feat.

MR. MUTH: I took the trouble to look the matter up, but this party is not one of the cut-rate dealers.

MR. HYNSON: I move that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and the Association adjourned.

ANSWERS BY POSTAL RECEIVED BY MR. MUTH.

The following are the replies received by Mr. Muth in answer to his postals:

EASTON, Md., May 10, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to your query will state that the sale of patent or proprietary medicines has increased very much, and our experience is that the doctors are using more of the proprietary preparations all the time. As long as the patent medicines are advertised extensively the sales seem to increase, but as soon as the advertising is stopped the medicines drop out of the market. Newer ones seem to take their place.

DAWSON & JENKINS.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 5, 1900.

Dear Sir—We find that with us the sale of patent and proprietary medicines is on the increase. Physicians here prescribe very many proprietary medicines, instead of using preparations of U. S. P. and N. F.

GILBERT & MUSTERMAN.

CUMBERLAND, Md., May 11, 1900.

Dear Sir—Replying to your inquiry, "Is the sale of patent or proprietary medicines increasing or decreasing?" I will say that my experience proves beyond doubt the material increase in patents or proprietaries, and as we are not subject to the cut-rate evil, makes our experience in the matter of selling them satisfactory and profitable.

W. E. TURNER.

TANEYTOWN, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—We find the demand for patents to be about as usual. Counting the various 10-cent, 25-cent and 50-cent articles, we believe the sales are greater than ever before.

JOHN McKELLIP.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In my opinion, the sale of proprietary preparations is decreasing.

DAVID P. SCHINDEL.

EMMITTSBURG, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In answer to your question concerning patent medicines I respectfully reply I do not sell as many; rather decreasing. I endeavor to sell the patents whenever possible which do not put the tax on the retailer.

CHARLES D. EICHELBERGER.

WESTMINSTER, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—As well as I am able to judge, I would say that "the sale of patent or proprietary medicines is decreasing," rather than increasing.

JOSEPH B. BOYLE.

FREDERICK, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—At even the low prices at which they are sold, the demand has fallen off.

S. SCHLEY & BRO.

REISTERSTOWN, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to your query, I can say that my sales of the standard patent medicines has decidedly fallen off in recent years, though my trade has no doubt been influenced by the fact of my having put up a full line of my own.

C. H. MICHAEL.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply, regarding patent and proprietary medicines, I think they are on the decrease.

THE STAM DRUG CO.

COCKEYSVILLE, Md., May 14, 1900.

Dear Sir—The sale of patent or proprietary medicines is decreasing with the retail druggist because they are principally in the hands of the cutter.

J. A. CARNES.

TANEYTOWN, Md., May 19, 1900.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of recent date, would say: During the past five years the sale on many patents has largely decreased; other and newer preparations have increased some, owing, no doubt, to extensive advertising. Taken as a whole, however, and compared with the general average of business, I think there has been a decrease of 10% to 15%.

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

NEW WINDSOR, Md., May 26, 1900.

Dear Sir—I am not in a position to answer this question positively, as it has always been my practice to discountenance the sale of proprietaries, whether ordinary "patents" or so-called "pharmaceuticals." In my locality these lines have decreased for the reason given.

L. H. DIELMAN.

POCOMOKE CITY, MD., May 14, 1900.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry concerning sales of patent and proprietary medicines, would say we do not observe any change; the sales seem regular.

LLOYD, BLAINE & CO.

LONACONING, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, will say that we have not noticed any increase in sale of article mentioned. They seem to be on the standstill.

CAMPBELL & SON.

FREDERICK, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to your card, would give as our opinion that the sale of patent or proprietary medicines is decidedly on the increase owing to increased advertising and number of new preparations.

A. L. PEARRE.

ELKTON, MD., May 19, 1900.

Dear Sir—In answer to yours of May 10th, I will say: I think the sale of patent and proprietary medicines is increasing rapidly. I consider all medicines outside of the U. S. D. as patent.

R. B. FRAZER.

CRISFIELD, MD., May 15, 1900.

Dear Sir—My experience in the sale of secret nostrums as a whole is that they are increasing with me. There are deficient sales in some and large increase in others, making an average annual increase.

C. C. WARD.

BOONSBORO, MD., May 14, 1900.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of the 10th inst. will say: In my experience the sales of the goods named by you have been on the increase, especially in the last few months.

GEORGE W. HOFFMAN.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., May 11, 1900.

Dear Sir—My judgment is that the sale of patent medicines is certainly not decreasing in this locality.

M. A. TOULSON.

CENTREVILLE, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 10th we would say we are of the opinion that there has been for several years past a small increase in the amount of our patent medicine sales.

E. M. FROMAN.

LEONARDTOWN, MD., May 14, 1900.

Dear Sir—As you know, my having been in business here for only a

short while, I am unable to say whether the sale of patents is increasing or not. There is quite a tendency to prescribe some of them by physicians.

H. B. de WARE.

HAGERSTOWN, June 17, 1900.

Dear Sir—In my opinion, the sale of patent medicines is decreasing somewhat.

C. C. WALTS & CO.

HAGERSTOWN, May 5, 1900.

Dear Sir—I am of the opinion that the regular line of patent medicines is on the decrease, but I think the sale of proprietary remedies increasing especially since the war tax was put on.

R. L. VANDEVANTER.

FREDERICK, MD., May 14, 1900.

Dear Sir—We notice that the sale of a great many patents is falling short of what they were in years past.

STEINER BROS.

HAGERSTOWN, May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—They seem to hold their ground.

WAREHAM'S CITY PHARMACY.

HAGERSTOWN, May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—Keep no special account of proprietary or patent medicine sales. From recollections would say have observed no decrease. Think sales have been for past two years about equal.

D. C. AUGHINBAUGH & SON.

FREDERICK, May 18, 1900.

Dear Sir—We think the sale of patents is on the increase.

J. F. WILLIAMSON.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 16, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to yours of the 10th inst., I would say the sale of patents is increasing, at least with me.

C. H. HOLTZMAN.

EMMITTSBURG, MD., May 16, 1900.

Dear Sir—In reply to your postal of the 10th inst., we would say that with us the sale of proprietary medicines has been increasing.

T. E. ZIMMERMAN.

BERLIN, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—My opinion is that sales are increasing as to varieties and 25-cent sizes, but much decreasing on Jayne's, Ayres', and such preparations as retail for \$1. In the aggregate I think your query can be answered in the affirmative.

L. L. DIRICKSON, JR.

SALISBURY, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—The sale of some patents has very much declined since the advance in price, viz., Hood's, Ayres', Jayne's, etc., but others have taken their place, with, I think, an increased demand. The same applies to what is known as pharmaceutical preparations.

LEVIN D. COLLINS.

MOUNT AIRY, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—The sale of patent medicines is increasing with me.

W. R. RUDY.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., May 12, 1900.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of May 10th, we would say that the sale of proprietary medicines is increasing.

BLEW & LUCAS.

MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

The meeting was called to order with the gavel purchased the day previous on the battlefield of Antietam, at 9.30 A. M.

PRESIDENT: The Secretary will please read the minutes of the last session.

Minutes read and approved. The minutes of semi-annual meeting were, on motion of Mr. Hynson, omitted and ordered to be printed in the proceedings.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Law.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAWS.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22, 1900.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

Gentlemen—Your Committee on Pure Food and Drug Legislation desires to inform you that two members of said committee attended the third annual convention of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, which convened in Washington, D. C., from March 7th to 9th of the present year. The delegates in attendance from Maryland consisted of three pharmacists and four members of the Faculty of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. Of these Dr. A. J. Corning was placed on the Committee on Resolutions and Professor H. J. Patterson of the Experiment Station on the Legislative Committee. There were in attendance delegates from thirty-one States, Territories and the District of Columbia; also from thirteen National and ninety-five State and local organizations, making a total of 258 registered delegates.

The character of the gentlemen representing leading manufacturers of the different food products, pharmacists and members of the leading drug firms of the country, certainly showed that it was an important meeting, and that widespread interest was being taken in the movement.

That a law as the one advocated by this Congress is necessary has been conclusively shown by the Senate Committee on Manufactures, who have

been engaged a long time in making thorough investigation on the subject of food and drug adulterations. They have reported that not only the health of the people is jeopardized, but that our markets for these products are also in danger of being lost to us through this pernicious practice of adulteration.

Addresses were made by a number of prominent gentlemen, consisting of members of the Presidential Cabinet, House of Representatives and United States Senate, all of whom declared themselves to be heartily in accord with the movement, and promised it their earnest support.

On March 9th the committee of both houses of the United States Congress, to whom the bill was referred, gave as many of the members of the Pure Food and Drug Congress as desired to appear before them a hearing.

The only change of importance made in the bill from that of last year of interest to the pharmacist is that only drugs and preparations recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia are included in the draft, as this was considered to be the only true standard.

Your committee saw fit to pledge this Association for a donation of the same amount (ten dollars) as contributed last year toward the defrayment of expenses of the Congress, in which they feel sure they will be sustained by this body.

Since the adjournment of the Pure Food and Drug Congress the bill has been re-introduced in the United States Senate by Hon. Redfield Proctor, and in the House of Representatives by Hon. Marriott Brosius, in the latter of which it was favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce on April 27th.

The chairman of your committee has had the drug trade of Baltimore City thoroughly canvassed, and sent petitions from them to both houses of the National Legislature.

Judging from appearances and replies received from members of the United States Congress, no doubt ere long some legislation along this line will be enacted.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS SCHULZE,

A. J. CORNING,

E. J. M. BUTTON,

CHARLES CASPARI, JR.,

Committee.

PRESIDENT: You have heard the very interesting report. This committee went down to the Pure Food and Drug Congress, and the weight of its arguments was felt. What is your pleasure in regard to it?

MR. SMITH: I move that it be accepted with thanks.

Motion seconded and carried.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the sum of ten dollars be appropriated to defray the expense of continued agitation of the matter of pure food and drug law.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: If it is the concensus of the opinion of the members, we will hear the answers to queries.

MR. HYNSON: As there are so few persons present, I think it would be better to defer the queries until there are more members. I beg leave to make report of Committee on Condition of Government Pharmacists. The committee reports that it has carefully considered the communication received from Dr. George F. Payne, Chairman American Pharmaceutical Association, and also that of Mr. Peck, of the United States Marine Hospital Corps, and offers the following resolutions:

Be It Resolved, That the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, recognizing the injustice of the attitude of the United States Government towards the pharmacists in the Government services, does hereby indorse the action of the American Pharmaceutical Association in its efforts to obtain proper recognition and fair compensation for the profession in the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, for the duties performed by the pharmacists in these services;

And, Whereas This Association heartily indorses the present movement to obtain for the hospital stewards of the Marine Hospital Service the change in title from that of "Hospital Steward" to "Senior," "Junior" and "Assistant Pharmacist," with respective pay of \$1200, \$900 and \$720 per annum, with the present perquisites and the concessions now granted junior medical officers; therefore,

Be It Resolved, That the Secretary of this Association be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, the Senators and Congressmen of the State of Maryland, requesting all to exert their influence to obtain the adoption of such laws as will bring about these just and desired changes; and

Be It Further Resolved, That this Association hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to secure such modifications of our State militia laws as will make the pharmacists of the Maryland National Guard commissioned officers.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY P. HYNSON,

LOUIS SCHULZE,

W. E. TURNER, Committee.

PRESIDENT : You have heard the report of the Committee on the Status of the Marine Hospital Service. What is your pleasure?

MR. BROWN : I move that the report be accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT : If there is no objection to change of order of business, we will hear from the Auditing Committee at this juncture.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH : Allow me to present Dr. Lucas of Hagerstown.

PRESIDENT : The Chair greets with pleasure Dr. Lucas. I hope Dr. Lucas will be interested in and take part in our proceedings.

MR. SMITH, Chairman of Auditing Committee, reads :

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

Gentlemen—Your Auditing Committee desires to report that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer and found them correct.

The Treasurer reports thirty-four new members and that he has dropped fourteen for non-payment of dues.

The President in his address recommends a Committee on Membership, to which committee your Auditing Committee suggests delinquent members be referred.

OWEN C. SMITH, *Chairman,*
D. BASE,
H. R. RUDY,
Committee.

PRESIDENT : Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Auditing Committee. What is your pleasure ?

Upon motion of Mr. Brown, duly seconded, the report was accepted.

PRESIDENT : If there is nothing else in the way of reports of special committees, the regular order of business will come next. We had yesterday Queries Nos. 1 and 3. I will now respond to

Query No. 2, if that is the concensus of this Association. Will Mr. Robert McKinney take the chair?

MR. HYNSON: I request that as soon as the vice-president appears Mr. McKinney will evaporate.

The President then read answer to Query No. 2.

A REPLY TO QUERY NO. 2.

BY ALFRED R. L. DOHME, PH. D.

QUERY 2. "What have been the main causes which have thus far prevented the enactment of a pharmacy law for the State of Maryland, and how can these causes best be counteracted?"

This query was no doubt assigned to me by the chairman of the Pharmacy Committee because, as your most recent chairman of the Legislative Committee, I have been the most recent lamb that has been led out to be slaughtered by the legislative Philistines at Annapolis. If it had only been more of a slaughter and less of a murder in cold blood, I would have by far a more glowing account to give of the skirmish recently had with our enlightened law-killers in Anne Arundel County. As it is, the story of 1900 must be one of perfidy and callousness, rather than of heroism and manliness, and in this respect the story is not in line with the legislative mishaps of former years.

To recapitulate the blighted hopes and sad experiences of the former fifteen or twenty years would bring tears to the eyes of many present, and perhaps thirst for revenge in the hearts of some, for I can sympathize feelingly with those who have found that "office seekin'" and "law enactin'" is an unsatisfactory and unprofitable business. I will not hence enumerate the long list of heroic but futile efforts on the part of this Association to convince the solons from the backwoods of our State of the desirability of having a pharmacy law for Maryland. No doubt the vivid portrayal of the various delegations and their experiences at Annapolis would make interesting reading, and for the benefit of succeeding generations it would prove of great value as the accumulated experience of the past and of the next fifty years will no doubt be of great assistance in enabling our grandchildren to go through the lonesome wilds and barrens of the Western Shore of this State by the Short Line that takes long time and with sacks of yellow metal or long green, barter for the purchase of a pharmacy law.

We all know our former Legislative Committees worked hard and faithfully, and did all in their power to induce the Legislature to enact the desired law, and that it was not their fault that said law yet lies dormant under inches and inches of Anne Arundel dust in some pigeon-hole or chicken-coop in the halls of our State Capitol. If the fault was not theirs,

then, forsooth, it must have been the fault of the Legislature that the dusting brush has never to this day been applied to that law. Anyone who has ever had the curiosity or the temerity to risk a trip to Annapolis in the early months of the year will, I think, agree with me when I say that the fault lies with the Legislature. Why this is the case is because of the nature of this remarkable body, of which our leading newspaper says : "The few good men that it contains are so vastly in the minority that they much resemble a few drops in a bucket of water and can play about as much of a rôle."

What has heretofore prevented the enactment of a pharmacy law for the State of Maryland has been the fact that the framers of the law have overlooked the interests and power of the keepers of general stores in this ancient and honorable State. Be it known to you all that the storkeepers of the cross-roads of our counties control the legislation, not only of our State, but of our City of Baltimore, which, nationally speaking, is the State of Maryland. These storekeepers usually have capital ; they are in touch with all of the residents of their district, who are also usually in their debt, and, furthermore, they most frequently come to the city and get into touch with advanced ideas and with the powers that be. One of the results of this is that they usually are elected to the Legislature by their constituents. Now we know that these people handle everything from a cradle to a coffin, and naturally, hence, also drugs of all kinds. As soon, therefore, as anyone endeavors to legislate upon anything that they handle, they are naturally in opposition, for as high lord executioners of Mudville or Sculltown they cannot allow their source of income to be interfered with.

Whether or not other States have any laws, or whether or not such laws are a benefit to the people of the State, does not enter into their gray matter. They weigh the aye and nay of their legislative prerogative solely by their pocketbook. Former bills that this Association has presented to the Legislature for enactment into law have not considered their pocketbook and have hence only remained bills.

Another cause that operated against us has been the opposition of those jobbing drug houses of this and other States that derive their income largely from these cross-roads storekeepers. As they look to these people for their business, naturally they are opposed to any law that will prevent their customers from selling drugs of any description.

The combined opposition of these two sources has been the cause of the decline and fall of pharmacy legislation in this State, especially as their influence and the extent of their work has been more powerful than that of the pharmacists of the State. Were the personnel of the Legislature, however, on a par with the average delegation that the City of Baltimore has sent, no doubt this opposition would not have been of avail, as men who reason on things and possess a fair smattering of knowledge, and hence hold liberal views of affairs, would not let sordid motives actuate their actions. But when we have in our legislative halls men who have

bودle in mind, and spell it "bodel," it is rather difficult to see how argumentation or merit will prevail. This year we have, however, been careful to consider the interests of the storekeepers, and our original bill as presented to the Legislature allowed them to sell certain drugs that were likely to be used by country people, such as saltpeter, soda, quinine, sulphur, epsom salts, etc. Despite this provision, the storekeepers rose up in arms, under the leadership of the jobbers who sell them, and flooded the Legislature with letters opposing the passage of the bill. This put those members of the Legislature who know too little to appreciate what pharmacy is, or to even bother their heads about it, in opposition to the bill, and made it necessary to overcome opposition in order to get the bill through. As such people were largely in the majority at Annapolis this year, of course the majority was opposed merely on the strength of these letters. As soon as we heard of this we altered the bill, and by adopting the storekeepers' amendment *verbatim*, appeased their wrath and opposition. The druggists of the State are far too few to play any figure in the counties against the number of storekeepers and their clientele. This amended bill was satisfactory to the storekeepers and to the Legislature, as we found out. It passed the House of Delegates by a good majority, although only after considerable work and close watching.

The only other objection it then had to meet was the apathy of the Senate. It failed to surmount this apathy, and it fell. This apathy is quite a characteristic feature of the State Senate, and it is the combined result of procrastination and selfishness.

Instead of beginning to work at once, the first two-third of the session of the Legislature is squandered in preliminaries and early adjournments; then all the work of an entire session is crowded into the last third of the session, and so fast are the bills ground out by the reading clerk that the members only have inclination and interest to listen to and think about and speak for those bills they have fathered and are personally interested in, or which are crucial party measures demanded by the party platform.

Although we had a safe majority of Senators' votes promised for the bill, and although the latter was in the hands of influential men of the dominant party, and although a favorable report was made upon the bill in the Senate, one Senator, whose body is heavy but brain apparently light, and who had promised his county's pharmacists his support of the bill, awaited the time when all the friends of the bill were off the floor and effectually killed the bill by moving its indefinite postponement.

Such Senators as were present were poring over documents, bills and letters on their desks and paid no attention to the bill at all. The motion prevailed, the Senator voting aye and the apathetic Senators kindly refraining from voting. Had Senator Olin Bryan or Dr. Truitt been on hand, instead of just being in Baltimore for two hours to attend to pressing business affairs, the bill would have been passed by a neat majority beyond all question of a doubt.

We thus see that the bill this year had the misfortune to have bad luck tacked to the apathy of the Senate, and it went down when its chances of success were brighter than any bills have ever been, and when its friends were sure of its passage.

Profiting by this experience, I am convinced that a bill can be passed through the next Legislature, and by the following simple method :

First.—Offering from the first a bill that will not cause any objection from the storekeepers, and thus avoid their enmity.

Second.—Thoroughly posting all members of the Senate and House of Delegates upon the measure and the arguments for its passage, and repeating these arguments at intervals to keep up the interest of the measure.

Third.—Getting a representative committee to go to Annapolis and interview the Committee on Hygiene of both Senate and House.

Fourth.—Getting two or three influential members in both House and Senate to speak for the bill and push it.

Fifth.—Getting the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate interested and favorable to the bill by every means possible.

Sixth.—Getting up a petition in duplicate in favor of the bill and having this signed by every druggist in the State and as many general storekeepers and jobbing druggists as possible. Such a petition with several hundred signatures will be a powerful factor in aiding the passage of the bill.

Seventh.—Beginning work on this petition at once, copy of which is herewith presented, and as soon as finished having it printed and then sending the originals to the chairmen of the Committees of Hygiene in the two houses of the Legislature, and copies of the printed petition to every member of both of said houses.

Eighth.—Urging every pharmacist in the State to get up petitions in his county and sending these to his representatives in the Legislature, and having these printed and under way before the assembling of the Legislature.

Ninth.—Getting the city and county press to aid us by publishing editorials and articles favoring the passage of the law.

It seems to me that by thus systematically carrying on our campaign we can, in 1901, succeed in having a pharmacy law engrossed upon the statute books of the State. The defeat of the bill this year was a mere piece of bad luck and not a victory of our opponents, and we should not be dismayed or give up the fight. Faint heart never won fair lady, and doubting Thomases will never pass pharmacy laws.

Let us gird our loins for the fray, and convinced of the justice of our cause we can convince others of it and win. As the leader of the van-

quished, I would like to have again the opportunity of leading the fight of this Association in the hall of the Legislature, for I believe I can truly say without desiring to be egotistical that the Legislative Committee this year fought a good fight and did its duty. That it was not successful was not its fault.

**A PETITION IN FAVOR OF THE PHARMACY BILL NOW
PENDING IN THE LEGISLATURE.**

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature of the State of Maryland :

We, the undersigned, feeling convinced of the desirability and necessity of a pharmacy law for the State of Maryland, and desiring to remove from Maryland the stigma of being the only State in the United States of America without such a law, desire to hereby voice our sentiments in favor of the bill pending in your honorable body, and to request that the same be enacted into law during the present session :

NAME.	ADDRESS.	VOCATION.

CHAIR: Gentlemen, you have heard the excellent address on this very important subject. What is your pleasure?

MR. HYNSON: I move that it be accepted and the suggestions adopted.

CHAIR: It is moved that the paper be spread upon the minutes.

MR. SCHULZE: The trouble has been that we have never done any work until the Legislature has been in session. If we begin now and keep working along, we might accomplish good results.

MR. MEREDITH: I wish to say that Maryland is not only the only State, but the only civilized community in the world, that has no pharmacy law.

MR. HYNSON: Dr. Simon told us once that there were only two conditions where laws were not required—one where the inhabitants had not yet reached a sufficient state of civilization to desire

laws ; the other where the civilization had reached such an exalted state as to need no laws. To which class do we belong?

I have come to the conclusion that the real reason we have not had a pharmacy law is because the *people* do not want it, and the reason they do not want it is because they do not know the need for it. It is, therefore, our business to make them know there is a necessity for the law. We must educate the people.

So far as concerns the criticism passed upon the Legislature, we must not forget that, as citizens of the State, that criticism must, at last be shouldered by the citizens, because the Legislature is a creature of the citizens. We can do missionary work and take part in the general affairs of our State ; in the formation of the Legislature and talk to the people of the requirements of the pharmacists.

CHAIR: It is moved that the paper of Dr. Dohme be published and spread upon the minutes.

Passed.

PRESIDENT: The next order of business is answer to Query No. 4, to which there is no reply offered. This query was referred to Mr. George E. Pierce of Frostburg, and reads :

" Is the selling of patent or proprietary medicines an advantage or a disadvantage to the retail pharmacist ? "

MR. SCHULZE: Since there is no written reply to the query, I will state that in the first three months of the present year I kept an account of the patent medicines sold by me, to see what the actual profits were. Out of sales of \$150, there was \$9 profit, and I have concluded that it is a disadvantage and trouble to handle them.

MR. MEREDITH: I think, aside from the commercial status, it is a great disadvantage to sell patent medicines. We should try to elevate our profession.

MR. SMITH: I think it is an advantage to the retail pharmacist to sell patent medicines. I know it is an advantage to me. There is no profit in postage stamps, but I would not like to do away with the selling of them. A person comes in for stamps, and then frequently buys a tooth-brush or some other article.

SECRETARY: Some years ago I had a physician come to me and ask me to stop selling patent medicines. I could not then see my way clear to do it. Since then much discussion has been given to the subject. I suppose I have lost from \$200 to \$300 worth of prescriptions on account of my refusal to comply with this doctor's request. Since then I have thought it to my interest to stop selling patent medicines, and I gave it up. At first I felt anxious about it, but I am glad to say that my business is not only as good, but perhaps better. At any rate, I haven't lost money by it. I believe that the druggist is better off by not selling them, but there are a few popular things I have to keep or have to send out and buy for someone who will say: "My doctor says go get some fig syrup or castoria." The physician cries for some of these preparations, just as the children do. My opinion is that, in my neighborhood, the druggist gets along just as well if he drops patent medicines.

MR. SMITH: I don't approve of that altogether. If my customer comes for sarsaparilla and I haven't it, she may not come just for that alone, but intends to make some other purchase, and she will buy where she can get what she wants.

PRESIDENT: If there is no further discussion, we will hear the answer to Query No. 5, by Mr. J. Emory Bond.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 5.

BY J. E. BOND.

QUERY 5. "Are headache remedies containing acetanilid dangerous and should they be offered for sale promiscuously to the general public? Give facts to substantiate the view taken."

Acetanilid, or antifebrin, an acetyl derivation of aniline, like other of the antipyretics and synthetical compounds, has such a varied effect upon the vital functions as to make its use in any indiscriminate and irregular manner positively objectionable.

The United States Pharmacopoeia is authority for the statement that its effects upon man are very similar to those produced by antipyrine, viz., after small doses, quietness; after very large doses, malaise, headache, singing in ears, weakness and a peculiar cyanosis, with some tendency to somnolence, mydriasis, and, if there has been fever, marked fall of the temperature, usually accompanied by, but not dependent upon, a profuse sweating. After enormous doses, complete coma and collapse have been noticed.

It has, in rare instances, caused collapse and cardiac failure, and a peculiar measles-like eruption is not very uncommon. Large toxic doses have caused in animals and in man anesthesia, loss of reflex activity, tremors, irregular, failing respiration, convulsions, coma, and general paralysis.

The cyanosis is due to the formation in the blood of Methemoglobin. Sembritzke is said to have seen collapse after five-grain doses, and Dr. W. H. Thomas reported in the *Indiana Medical Journal* a case in detail, in which he attributed death from heart failure to a five-grain dose. In a number of cases a drachm dose has been followed by serious collapse, while, on the other hand, a recovery has been reported after one ounce had been taken. Hare, in his "Practical Therapeutics," says, it very distinctly increases the susceptibility of a patient to cold, and for this reason should not be used for the relief of neuralgia or other pain before leaving the house in cold weather. He cites thirty-eight cases in which unfavorable signs appeared after its use, but no untoward action was seen unless the dose given was excessive for the case which received it.

Who is to determine the proper dose in each case? The first principle in the practice of medicine is a proper diagnosis, and the next step is to know what to give. A patient comes to the drug store, and either asks for something for a headache or for some acetanilid tablets, which, in either event, he or she gets, which results either in the druggist prescribing, or the patient prescribing for himself; but in neither case is any proper diagnosis made, and acetanilid is given, when, perhaps, a dose of salts or some mild aperient would have been the proper remedy.

In case the druggist recommends the drug, he knows nothing of the idiosyncrasies of the patient, and is putting into the hands of a person often ignorant and lacking in judgment a most powerful drug, which in the minimum dose may produce not only alarming, but dangerous symptoms; and if, in case of failure to get relief, a large dose is taken, cumulative or otherwise fatal results may follow.

G. R. Summers, of Middletown, Indiana, recently reports a case in which symptoms of poisoning came on after the administration of eight grains of acetanilid in a patient who had taken much larger doses of the drug many times without any untoward symptoms whatever. It was a woman twenty-six years old who took four grains for a severe headache, and after half an hour another dose of four grains. Fifteen minutes after second dose had been taken she had nausea and giddiness, the pain in the head suddenly ceased, respiration became difficult, the pulse rose to 140, and the temperature was 95° (sub-normal), with cyanosis of the lips and finger-tips, extremities cold and the body in a profuse perspiration, pupils dilated, and at intervals there were strong convulsive movements, with partial loss of consciousness and violent retching. Whisky and strychnine were given, and artificial respiration continued for two hours, when the patient improved greatly. Half an hour later there was a return of the symptoms, which again responded to treatment and artificial respiration.

The patient was thereafter confined to her bed for four days on account of vertigo.

Numerous cases along these lines—and some with fatal results—might be cited that have been reported since the practice of selling headache tablets or powders to the public has become so general ; but it would seem that enough has been said as to the character of this drug and the danger attending the indiscriminate use of it, to warrant the conclusion that it is too powerful and uncertain in its effects to justify its sale except upon a physician's prescription.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard this very interesting paper. The Chair invites free discussion.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I have, individually, used a great deal of precaution in the dispensing of these headache cures, especially to people I feared might have heart trouble. I would usually recommend something less dangerous. I had one or two cases where the patient has become much alarmed from the symptoms; in one case in particular I administered doses of whisky. I think, therefore, these preparations should not be handled indiscriminately.

PRESIDENT: I would be glad if Dr. Derr would give us his opinion on the subject.

DR. DERR: Gentlemen, I didn't come in to address the meeting, but to learn something. I have only found one case in my own experience where there has been any trouble in using anti-kamnia. It brought on a very serious condition of the heart, but it relieved the headache. It is rather a dangerous remedy to use unless you know your patient.

PRESIDENT: Before this discussion is closed, I would like to cite the case of the senior Senator of this State—Senator Wellington. He suffers a great deal with an inherited trouble—rush of blood to the head, lasting sometimes three days. He and his brother often take from 20 to 30 grains and repeat the dose every two to three hours. These headaches come on periodically, every three or four weeks, and are combated successfully in this way. So this remedy is not as bad as it is thought to be. This is about as striking an instance as can be found in regard to the false alarms.

If there is no further discussion we will announce that the next

three queries having no response, we will hear the reply to the ninth query.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 9.

BY H. LIONEL MEREDITH.

QUERY 9. "Glucose and glycerine have both been recommended as preservatives for syrup ferrous iodide. Does the presence of either or both these substances really improve the keeping quality of this syrup beyond that of the United States Pharmacopoeia article? If so, suggest a formula."

In the first place, let us clearly understand what is implied, in the word "preservative" pharmaceutically. We would suggest as a definition that a "preservative in pharmacy is any agent whose presence can in no way antagonize the object of the preparation, nor change its nature materially; yet which may, by its presence, *enhance* the medicinal value of that preparation. A preservative should in no instance *be* a body, or *form* a body, totally foreign to the preparation."

Syrup of ferrous iodide is said to be an unstable preparation, and, along with others of like natures, have afforded an unlimited amount of annoyance, called forth endless suggestions for helpfulness, and numberless hints looking to the prevention from, and correction of, these decompositions. These agents we are wont to call "preservatives."

It would seem like presumption, upon the part of the writer, to criticise or even hint at criticism, concerning the "method of preparation" for this syrup, as presented by those prominent pharmacists who composed the Committee of Revision of the present United States Pharmacopoeia. But the fact that the manipulation in the pharmacy of this preparation has been changed or revised in each successive revision since 1840, and the added fact that a change is contemplated in the next revision, demonstrates that even those learned gentlemen are not quite satisfied with the preparation, and criticism may therefore be permitted.

Let me say that, in my opinion, a mistake was made by the dropping of the method of 1880, where it was directed that "the solution of ferrous iodide be filtered into hot syrup." Not that the syrup cannot be made permanent by the 1890 method, without preservatives, because it can, with careful manipulation. But the method of 1880 came into disrepute by just such practices as are met with every day, and which causes the present dissatisfaction with our 1890 formula. The trouble is not wholly with the formula, but by the far the greatest amount of trouble which we have is due to a lack of care in the *preparation of the solution itself*, and careless protection of the solution during filtration; all the manipulation in making this particular preparation should be carried out understandingly, and not left to the unskilled, untutored and unappreciative assistant. Another point of exceeding value is to give the solution time to react sufficiently; this is one of our greatest weaknesses as pharmacists; we are in too big a hurry,

and not infrequently decomposition ensues practically before the preparation has been finished, solely because the solution had not been given a sufficient time to react and oxidation sets in immediately.

But the 1880 method failed, partly because it did not go far enough ; it was not radical enough. At all events, it has been the experience of the writer that the directions should have added the caution to "bring the finished syrup of ferrous iodide to boiling immediately after completion," for this would have served to rid the syrup of any possible trace of uncombined iodine, and the preparation thus be made permanent.

Let us for just a moment glance over a few of the suggested preservatives, now in common use, and analyze their effects upon the preparation, their mode of action, their advantages and disadvantages.

Among others of the more important, sodium thiosulphate has been used, Dr. E. R. Squibb being its most notable advocate.

The chemistry of this discoloration depends upon the reaction which takes place between six molecules of sodium thiosulphate and three molecules of iodine, forming six molecules of sodium iodide and three molecules of sodium tetrathionate.

This gives us two foreign salts in the preserved preparation—a fact wholly at variance with the spirit of preservatives, and objectionable if that sodium tetrathionate, being an unstable salt, tends to break down, with the separation of sulphur as a fine inseparable precipitate. This discoloration is of doubtful advantage.

Then hypophosphorous acid, in various forms, has been used; with many followers among the members of our profession, depending for its decolorizing action upon the oxidizing influence of iodine as it is liberated in the decomposing syrup, the iodine oxidizing the hypophosphorous acid and the iodine in turn being reduced to hydriodic acid.

This is not so objectionable as was the former, and is limited only by the final quantity of acid having been changed, when discoloration can only be prevented by an added amount of hypophosphorous acid. One disadvantage or objection to the use of this acid is the effect of caramelization often noticed when the oxidized acid (phosphorous acid) has been permitted to remain in contact with the syrup for a long period, caramelization being made evident by the darkening of the preparation.

Finally, glycerine and glucose.

The use of these last-named substances is not a new thought or recent experiment, for we find as early as 1857 Mr. Frederick Stearn suggested the use of glycerine as an entire substitute for syrup in preparing this preparation, thus making a sort of glycerite instead of a syrup : and in the following year, Dr. Henry Thayer advocated partial replacement of the syrup by this same body, thus preserving the title of the preparation and obtaining the same effect, only to a proportionate degree.

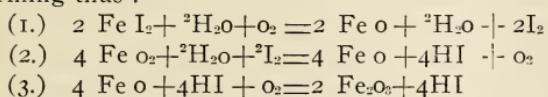
Glycerine acts as a preservative by simple prevention from oxidation. Now glycerine is a triatomic alcohol, a markedly stable compound, not readily decomposed by oxidizing agents, yet it is an excellent solvent for

many elements that possess decided oxidizing properties, iodine being our very best example.

The sole object in the use of all preservatives for this syrup has been to prevent the liberation of iodine ; this element, being an extreme irritant locally to mucous membrane, would thus not only defeat the effect sought, but render the use of such decomposed syrup both dangerous and unprofessional. Should glycerine fail to prevent oxidation of a specimen of syrup, through long standing, the solvent properties of the intended preservative now become manifest, and what would otherwise have been an irritating principle, due to decomposition, now becomes a non-irritating iodine preparation, being assimilated by the glycerine present (although coloration is noted), with the formation probably of ferric sesquioxide, ultimately. That glycerine merely digests, and forms no definite compound we ascertain by warming iodine with official glycerine. Result: Neutral reaction, red color, responding to all free iodine tests, although non-irritating in form.

The change which takes place may be considered as in several stages :

First the formation of ferrous oxide and iodine free, which breaks up the water molecule and forms hydriodic acid. Almost simultaneously the ferrous oxide absorbs oxygen, forms ferric oxide (sesquioxide), is precipitated, the hydriodic acid being set free. This acid itself is slowly decomposed by the contact of air, iodine being liberated, hydrogen monoxide forming thus :



(4) $4 \text{ HI} + \text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{H}_2 + 2\text{I}_2$ The reaction between equation (2) and (3) taking place almost simultaneously.

Thus is the preparation constantly changing its chemistry, and, indeed, its physiological action. There are a few things to be said upon this question of physiological action, administration of iodine, etc., which would not seem to be wholly out of place, in this connection. First, we note that iodine, to give results, must be circulated in the blood a specific time, in order to permit of its remedial action; and a preparation with glycerine promotes osmosis and exosmosis, seemingly more successfully than almost any other solvent, probably due to its hygroscopic habits or ability of being easily appropriated by living organism.

Medicinally, glycerine is not objectionable : indeed, in instances it is to be preferred to syrup. In the first place, because sugars of the disaccharide class of carbohydrates are contra-indicated in many diseases; then, too, this class of sugars are not digestible, until converted by the stomachic secretions into a type of invert sugar, which change frequently progresses to an advanced stage, and produces what we know as " acidity of the stomach " or " fermentative indigestion." Glycerine is open to no such criticism. Yet we must not lose sight of the fact that preparations of

ferrous iodide act upon the living organism, after the nature of an iron salt, not an iodine preparation, and when we merely look at a preservative in the light of preventing any outward change we are often led into the error of using substances, which, to a degree at least, change the nature and systemic action of the drug or preparation ; and this is true in the case of glycerine when used in the syrup of ferrous iodide.

Let us now for a moment consider that other preservative, and then note the advantages and disadvantages of each, by way of summary.

As with glycerine so with glucose : Its proposed use is not to be considered a revelation to be credited to recent investigators, for the effect of iodine upon sugar was noticed by Lassaigue as early as 1833—that by prolonged boiling of iodine with a solution of cane sugar he obtained a colorless solution ; and Millon, in 1845, asserted that iodoform was formed by him by elevating the temperature of a glucose solution to which iodine had been added, the reaction taking place in the presence of an alkaline carbonate.*

Professor John M. Maisch, in 1857, noted that direct sunlight would restore the proper color conditions of a discolored syrup of ferrous iodide, while the sunheat, without sunlight, would not accomplish the same end.

What conclusions do we draw from these early investigators? What chemical theory is explicated? Just this, that preservation and decolorization are brought about by a process of reduction ; that as fast as the syrup had been oxidized and iodine liberated, it in turn was reduced and hydriodic acid formed as a product of that reduction.

Lassaigue did not recognize that by boiling iodine and cane sugar solution together he formed in nature an "invert sugar," nor did Millon credit the reducing power of glucose as do we today. The same reducing properties of sunlight are here noticed as has always been observed. *This principle is an acknowledged chemical fact.*

Glucose, then, acts as a preservative ; first, by preventing oxidation, and, further, by reducing after oxidation

I know that the statement is open to argument when we say that glucose reduces the iodine liberated to hydriodic acid, and the dependent subsequent change to ferric sesquioxide, the oxidation product, from the former ferrous state. Many contend that the free iodine unites, or in some undetermined way is digested, as iodine, by glucose, forming an addition compound to saturation, instead of a reduction compound, with the formation of hydriodic acid.

Were this conclusion true that glucose merely digests iodine and forms an addition compound, we would be treated with a phenomenon wholly at variance with all former theories, regarding the chemistry of this particular carbohydrate. Were this true, we would be compelled to regard this aldose as an exact counterpart of hydrocarbons or alcohols of the Olefine series. But this is not good chemistry : this is not the history of its action. It is preëminently a reducing agent, stable under ordinary circumstances. To prove that glucose does reduce iodine and forms hydriodic acid we

carried out the following : A glucose solution neutral reaction was taken and solution of iodine added until a slight color was imparted to the glucose ; a gentle heat was then applied, color disappearing. Reaction was then found to be acid to litmus ; with starch paste, no color was noted ; while upon the addition of a small quantity of chlorine water a deep blue color was obtained. We then took 10 cc. of the solution, added NH₄ OH to neutralization, and triturated with decinormal Ag. No.₈ V. S. (using a few drops K₂ CrO₄ T. S. as indicator) until we obtained a permanent pink tint, which required 5.5 cc. of the Ag. No₈ V. S. corresponding to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ absolute HI.

Taking this, then, as the best chemistry of the action of glucose, we conclude that hydriodic acid is formed as a product of reduction, and that while the syrup is constantly kept of a light color, it is none the less true that hydriodic acid is being formed.

This being true, we ultimately have a preparation which partakes to a degree at least of the nature of an iodine preparation, medicinally, as well as an iron preparation. Granting, of course, that this change is an exaggerated incident, as such change would require a long period for consummation, and is merely cited to impress the chemistry of the action of glucose. (See note.)

Note.—Should a preparation of 10% ferrous iodide in a glucose solution sp. gr. 1:40 be kept so long as to permit of the glucose exercising its limit of reducing influence upon iodine liberated we would have a preparation containing hydriodic acid about $\frac{1}{2}\%$, ferrous iodide 9.358%. Thus :

10% by weight of ferrous iodide would contain 14 gm. in 100 cc. (sp. gr. glucose solution 1.40), of which 11.467 gm. would be iodine ; thus :

Molecular Weight.	Molecular Weight.
FeI ₂ : I ₂	:: 14 gm. : X (gm. I.)
308.94 : 253.06	:: 14 gm. : X (=11.4677 gm. I in 14 gm. FeI ₂)
308.94 X	= 3542.84 gm.
X	= 11.4677 gm. I.

In $\frac{1}{2}\%$ HI in glucose [sp. gr. 1.40] we would have 0.7 gm. HI in 100 cc. Then :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HI} &: \text{I} :: 0.7 \text{ gm.} : \text{X (gm. I.)} \\ 127.53 &: 126.53 :: 0.7 \text{ gm.} : \text{X} (=0.6945 \text{ gm. I in } 0.7 \text{ gm. HI}) \\ 127.53 \text{ X} &= 88.571 \text{ gm.} \\ \text{X} &= 0.6945 \text{ gm.} \end{aligned}$$

This being the *limit* to the reducing power of glucose (sp. gr. 1.40) upon iodine. Then :

$$\begin{aligned} 11.4677 \text{ gm. I in } 10\% \text{ FeI}_2 &(\text{100 cc. official syrup}), \text{ less} \\ .6945 \text{ gm. I in } \frac{1}{2}\% \text{ HI} &(\text{100 cc. of reduced syrup}) \end{aligned}$$

Then we have
10.7732 gm. I remaining as FeI₂ in the reduced syrup.

By way of summary, then, we note :

That glycerine is a preservative by simply preventing oxidation.

That it assimilates iodine, after liberation, into a non-irritating form, in which form it may be easily taken up by the system, as iodine, and does not act as an iron preparation.

That glycerine is not objectionable in the preparation, as it is an easily assimilated food for the organism.

That glucose is a better preservative—in, fact, a good, almost ideal preservative—acting, as it does, both by preventing oxidation and reducing the iodine *after* liberation.

That as a product of oxidation we get ferrous oxide and free iodine, and by reduction we have formed hydriodic acid, and ferric sesquioxide by final oxidation.

That, medicinally, glucose is a directly fermentable sugar, easily digested; in fact, a partially pre-digested food.

That glucose is medicinally valuable, inducing copious polyuria ; does not pass into the urine, but is oxidized and consumed in the organism, thus acting as a typical food.

That glucose is found in the normal, healthy juices, being the form of sugar into which starchy and saccharine substances are converted by

Then :

$\text{FeI}_2 : \text{I}_2 :: X (\% \text{FeI}_2 \text{ remaining in } 100 \text{ cc. reduced syrup}) :$

$10.7732 \text{ gm I (as FeI}_2 \text{ remaining)}$

$308.94 : 253.06 :: X (\% \text{FeI}_2 \text{ remaining in } 100 \text{ cc. reduced syrup}) :$

$10.7732 \text{ gm I (as FeI}_2 \text{ remaining)}$

$253.06 X = 3328.232408 \text{ gm.}$

$X = 13.1124 \text{ gm FeI}_2 \text{ in } 100 \text{ cc. "reduced" preparation—}$

But

$14 \text{ gm.} = 10\% \text{ by weight in } 100 \text{ cc. syr. FeI}_2 \text{ (sp. gr. 1.40). Then}$
 $13.1124 \text{ gm.} = 9.358\% \text{ by weight (in } 100 \text{ cc. "reduced" preparation) of FeI}_2.$

Although to accomplish this degree of reduction would require a prolonged period.

The formula for preparation should read :

Iron (Bright Wire) 27 gm. (an excess).

Iodine 86.72 gm.

Glucose Solution (sp. gr. 1.40) q. s.

To make 1000 gm.

(Using distilled water to make sol. FeI_2 .)

Standardize the finished preparation to 10% by weight strength by the usual method of adding an excess of $\frac{N}{10}$ agno₃ V. S.; dil Hno₃ and $(\text{Fe}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$, V. S., and titrating back the excess of agno₃ with $\frac{N}{10}$ Kmno₄ V. S., to permanent tinting.

amylopsin and allied ferments, that they may become soluble, digestible compounds.

For a working formula for syrup ferrous iodide with glycerine :

We find that by replacing half the syrup by glycerine a much more stable preparation is obtained than by the entire substitution of glycerine for syrup. Then, too, heat in excess should be avoided with the finished preparation, lest a more or less disagreeable odor be developed of an "allyl" character. For these experiments we used the formula as prescribed by the United States Pharmacopoeia, with the changes noted above. We do not consider the use of glycerine at all advantageous.

For the formula for the use of glucose we first prepared a glucose solution of 1.40 sp. gr. (as this high sp. gr. is less likely to undergo acetous fermentation) and used the spirit of the United State Pharmacopoeia formula. First experiment showed in a short time a precipitate at first flocculent, finally more or less dense.

Upon carrying out a few tests we discovered the presence of a trace of sulphates, and an abundance of chlorides : after eliminating the chlorides with silver nitrate T. S. (in treating the glucose solution, with the object of eliminating chlorides, the solution [sp. gr. 1.40] was reduced to one having a sp. gr. 1.10, and titrated with agno₃ T. S. until no further traces of chlorides was noted ; filtered and again concentrated to sp. gr. 1.40), we again carried out the above experiment, using the glucose solution sp. gr. 1.40 ; reaction, neutral. The result was a clear permanent preparation.

We then tried half syrup and half glucose solution, with like result ; yet this latter would not necessarily be as permanent as the preceding.

After two months standing each specimen showed a *slightly* acid reaction.

In closing this article, we wish to make prominent a few points to be observed in the making of the official syrup, the non-observance of which are the causes of much of the decomposition met with in practice. That the sugar be free from ultramarine, as this will cause a slight reddening of the finished syrup.

That the sp. gr. be at least 1:35.

That the water used be distilled and free from ammonia, as ferrous iodide is an excellent reagent for this gas, and with it gives a yellowish-brown coloration.

Observe that oxidation does not begin before the preparation has been finished.

Remember that a darkening color does not always indicate presence of iodine ; it may be due to the fact that caramelization has begun.

That it is bad pharmacy to reclaim syrup ferrous iodide too often.

Always boil the water before using, to dispel ammonia, carbon dioxide and other volatile impurities.

It is a good point when following the official directions to "heat the solution to boiling," after "having lost the odor of iodine," *to heat the solution in a water bath*, for by the use of direct heat the solution is often slightly reddened, due to a scorching, caused by too high temperature.

Filter, always through rapid-acting Swiss (or otherwise pure) filter paper.

We deem it a good plan to heat the finished syrup to boiling, to dispel any free iodine by converting it to hydriodic acid, by the aid of the invert sugar caused by boiling the cane sugar solution.

Mr. Meredith's paper was greeted with applause.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the very interesting and valuable contribution of Mr. Meredith. It seems to me that we have been given most useful information. I would invite a free discussion of the matter, as it has been a paper carefully prepared and carried out, and I, personally, wish to express my thanks to Mr. Meredith, and would suggest that the author of this paper be permitted to publish it in any journal he may wish.

MR. HYNSON: I regard this paper and the reading of it of very great importance. It shows to what end we are coming, and also how many points of very great interest are in such a well-known and much-used product. It shows that pharmacy has advanced, and is still advancing. It is only very lately that young men could present such a well-prepared paper, and I think the Association should, indeed, be proud of it and the author.

MR. HYNSON: If there is no other matter before the Association, I would like to bring in a report from the Committee on Trade Interests in regard to the connection of this Association with the National Association of Retail Druggists. In justice to myself, I wish to say that this matter is not of great importance to me personally. The National Association made an assessment of fifty cents *per capita* on the membership of all affiliated bodies, and I ask that this assessment be paid to the National Association. As a delegate of this Association, I went to Cincinnati, in company with Messrs. Smith and Beck, and took part in the first annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists, where the plan adopted at St. Louis was indorsed, and this assessment was made. The fifty cents was to be paid on the members who met their dues. In offering this recommendation I do so without any attempt to criticise what the Association has done or what it intends to do. This Association should be represented at the National Association meetings; it cannot be represented unless it pays this assessment.

Because you did send a delegate, and because he took part in the proceedings, I think this Association is committed to the payment of that assessment. With these brief remarks, I leave it in the hands of the Association.

PRESIDENT: This is a matter of considerable import, and I invite a free discussion. This is a matter in which we should express freely our views without any regard to the personality of Mr. Hynson, and the Chair will uphold you.

MR. SCHULZE: It seems to me we are in duty bound to meet this assessment, having sent a delegate to the last Convention. As to future conventions, I think we will have something to say, but I think Mr. Hynson's report should be adopted.

PRESIDENT: I understood last year that the twenty-five dollars was for the privilege of sending a delegate. I don't see why fifty dollars should be paid now for having sent a delegate. If I am not correct, I would like to be informed.

MR. SCHULZE: Mr. President, you are right. If I remember correctly from the organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to which I was a delegate, it was stated that "all organizations not having met their obligations are not entitled to representation." For that reason the money we now send entitles us to representation at the next Convention, and not for the session which has past.

MR. HYNSON: It is customary everywhere that when you send a delegate to a convention he is authorized to act for it. I went and took part in the discussion. It seems to me, whether we send a delegate another year or not, this fifty dollars should be paid for the reputation of the Association and of this State. Of course, it carries with it the privilege of sending a delegate next year. But I think this is a debt which we owe.

PRESIDENT: I wish Mr. Hynson would withdraw the word debt.

MR. SCHULZE: I can't see how the Secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists can state how much we are to pay.

Our membership may change. He can't say a definite amount. He can say fifty cents *per capita*, not fifty dollars, as the amount.

MR. HYNSON: I think it would be more than fifty dollars. I regard this Association as under obligation to the amount of fifty cents *per capita*. If we go into the strict application, it would be more than fifty dollars.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I understand that this Association paid twenty-five dollars for the representation at this National Association; that was for last year; now they come in and ask fifty dollars for next year. The question arises, Does this Association want a representation the present year? If so, I think it should pay fifty dollars.

MR. HYNSON: I went as a delegate from this Association, authorized by Mr. McKinney, then President, to act for this Association. I subscribed twenty-five cents *per capita*; you paid that, and because you paid it I was entitled to the privilege of the floor last year. I went out again and took part in the discussions, and while there the resolution fixing the amount at fifty cents was adopted. I was part of that Association, and you are a part of it. Your dues are fifty dollars, whether you pay it or not. If it is not paid, it is a debt, and you have repudiated the act of your delegate.

MR. SCHULZE: How we are indebted to pay expenses for the Detroit meeting, which has not taken place, I don't understand.

MR. SMITH: If we only had two meetings, how is it that we are to pay three assessments?

MR. HYNSON: The first was simply a contribution for preliminary expenses.

MR. SMITH: Then we owe another.

MR. MEREDITH: If someone else would express their opinion, it might help to explain. On July 1st I obligated myself to pay two dollars. That carried me to July of next year. Mr. Hynson means to say that it is an obligation.

MR. HANCOCK: If I understand the case, Mr. Hynson was a delegate to the National Association by referendum. The Mary-

land Pharmaceutical Association does not necessarily stand to uphold him.

MR. HYNSON: You can repudiate my acts; it doesn't reflect on me. I may have misrepresented the Association, but I ask that this debt be paid.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: Mr. Hynson views it one way, and some others view it in another way. Mr. Hynson thinks it is a matter of debt; others consider it a matter of mere obligation. They want to ignore the matter of debt. I think, if you will leave that word out, they will all agree.

MR. HYNSON: I am perfectly willing to substitute the word dues for debt.

PRESIDENT: It is not a question of the word debt or dues or question of verbiage, but of the facts of the case. We either owe something, or we do not owe it. I understand now what Mr. Hynson means. The Association has been under a misunderstanding of the matter; they should be very careful to instruct the delegate in the future.

MR. MUTH: It seems to me that this discussion can narrow itself down to this point: As to whether or not we wish to abide by the action of our delegate to the Convention. As I understand, this National Association has no individual membership, and I think we should therefore abide by the acts of its accredited delegate. As that Convention adopted this plan of assessing fifty cents *per capita*, I think we should pay that amount, whether we approve of it or whether we intended to affiliate with it in the future.

MR. HANCOCK: I object to that; it gives a delegate too much power. I don't mean to deprecate Mr. Hynson, but it gives the delegate more power than he should have.

MR. MCKINNEY: Is the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists?

PRESIDENT: Not until we pay the fifty dollars.

MR. MCKINNEY: Not because the Association has not paid the dues?

PRESIDENT: We are members in bad standing.

MR. SCHULZE: We made a mistake last year which we want to avoid this year, in not instructing our delegate. Still we must shoulder the results of the mistake.

PRESIDENT: I don't think we should obligate ourselves for something we don't know, and we should instruct our delegate how we wish him to act.

MR. MUTH: That being an Association of delegates, the only possible way by which he would not be bound would be by leaving the Convention.

PRESIDENT: In other words, he can't vote unless he promises to pay for the succeeding year. I think it is a very poor arrangement, and one I don't think we should live up to.

MR. BOND: Doesn't it amount to the fact that by paying fifty dollars we pay for the representation of the next meeting?

PRESIDENT: Yes.

MR. BOND: Then all we have to do is to decide whether we will pay that fifty dollars, and then immediately proceed to name the delegates who are to go and give them instructions. We know now what we are assuming, and we can determine just how much we are going to allow him to assume.

MR. SMITH: If we send a delegate to Detroit, then we bind ourselves to pay another term.

PRESIDENT: All those in favor of meeting the dues of this Association to the National Association of Retail Druggists of such sum as will be agreed upon will signify by saying aye.

Carried.

MR. HYNSON: I am very grateful for what has been done. I want to say that I am not sensitive as to what has been said. I also want to say that I am not so sensitive because it cost me about thirty-five dollars, and that I hereby release this Association from any obligation as to the payment of my expenses.

PRESIDENT: The point now is, whether we wish to be represented at Detroit at the National Association of Retail Druggists, and if so what shall be the instructions to the delegate?

MR. BROWN: I move that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions.

PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that this Association be represented at Detroit at the National Association of Retail Druggists, and that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions and instructions according to which the delegates are to act at the Detroit meeting.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I don't want to advise the sending of a delegate, but I don't believe it is fair and proper to ask a man to go to those points, give his time and best efforts and then have him pay all the expenses of the trip. The expenses to St. Louis were about fifty-four dollars each. The trip to Cincinnati cost us about thirty-five dollars each by rigid economy. Before undertaking to adopt these resolutions you should make provision for the payment of these expenses of the delegate.

MR. SCHULZE: That can be included in the report of the committee this afternoon.

MR. HANCOCK: I move that the committee be instructed to decide whether the delegate should bear his own expenses or be paid by this Association.

PRESIDENT: All those in favor of our being represented at Detroit and that suitable instructions be gotten up will signify by saying aye, contrary minded no.

Carried.

MR. HYNSON: I would like to have the privilege of referring to the committee certain papers I have received.

PRESIDENT: While the committee is preparing, let us take up the next query.

Mr. McKinney reads Query No. 12.

ANSWER TO QUERY NO. 12.

BY JOHN M. WIESEL.

QUERY 12. "What is the best preservative for fruit juices, and one that is not deleterious in any way to health? Experiments are asked for formaldehyde, hydrogen dioxide, boric acid, salicylic acid, etc."

During the last few years a great advance has been made in the various methods for the preservation of food, when we compare our circumstances with those of the people of this country a hundred years ago, or we go farther back to the European countries. We today realize how great has been the advancement. While they were dependent for their food supplies very largely at each season of the year upon the fruits and vegetables of that season, and in every latitude and everywhere were they dependent upon the local markets for fresh supplies, today, on account of the many methods of preserving fruits of all kinds, the fruits of our seasons are at our disposal throughout the year. What is produced in one latitude is a food supply for another. They are in such common use that we have ceased to regard time and season. The methods employed are very numerous. The industry has grown up within the last ten or fifteen years, and has begun to attract considerable attention, both in this country and abroad.

The common preservatives mostly used are borax, boric acid, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, hydrogen dioxide, formaldehyde, etc. These chemicals or preservatives are in extensive use, which is evident from the large number of formulas that are offered for sale. It is a well-known fact that dairy or milkmen will use bicarbonate of soda or other chemicals to neutralize the acid, but it rather favors than hinders the growth of bacteria. It enables the dealer to sell sour milk for sweet—it is a fraud upon the public. In addition to this, the continual use of this kind of milk, especially by young and delicate children, who so often depend largely upon it for nourishment, cannot but be detrimental to health.

Chemists, both of this country and Europe, seem to be of the opinion that preservatives in food are detrimental to health. The strongest argument that can be presented against the use of any substance that will prevent decomposition and fermentation in the food retards the action of digestive ferments on the food, and consequently must tend to produce indigestion. Salicylic acid is a powerful antiseptic. It hinders and prevents fermentation; it completely arrests the conversion of starch into grape sugar. The action is directly opposed to the process of digestion. The use of this acid has been condemned by most of the European countries having pure food laws. In France it is forbidden by law. In Germany, Austria, Italy and most of the South American States, where they have pure food laws, it cannot be used without the danger of incurring a heavy penalty.

In some cases the use of these preservatives for food or beverages

intended for export has been allowed, while it has been prohibited in those intended for home consumption. The laws of some of our States forbid its use. The sale of preservatives, preservalines and other high-sounding names, intended for use in private families, a number of these claiming to be perfectly harmless, are on the market; but actually contain salicylic acid, boric acid, benzoic acid, nitrate potash and some even have a trace of arsenious acid. Salicylic and boric acids seem to be contained in most formulas, salicylic acid being the main ingredient. The conscientious and careful housekeeper should put an absolute veto upon the use of any such compound.

There is rarely any need for them, since, when pure fruits and vegetables are used, and proper directions for sterilizing by heat are carried out, canned or preserved goods of all descriptions can be prepared that will remain in good condition for years without the aid of any preservatives.

I made several experiments with pineapple juice. I selected this on account of its delicate flavor, and it being the most difficult to keep.

Sample No. 1 was treated with 2% of salicylic acid. It retained all its odor and quality.

No. 2 was treated with 2% boric acid, and, like sample No. 1, retained all its qualities.

Sample No. 3 was treated with 5% peroxide of hydrogen. This proved a failure; it lost all its odor and taste, and was somewhat lighter in color.

Sample No. 4 was treated with 1% of formaldehyde, and No. 5 with $\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the same.

After all the samples were finished, I placed them on a shelf in a moderately warm place, getting the rays of the sun some portion of the day. After five weeks I examined them and found all well preserved, with the exception of No. 3, which had lost all trace of pineapple odor.

Formaldehyde is a highly concentrated aqueous solution of formaldehyde (formic aldehyde) gas H. CO. H. It occurs as a colorless, volatile liquid, of a pungent odor and sharp taste, which, however, are not at all appreciable in dilutions in which it is employed for the preservation of food-products and beverages, or for internal administrations it is mixable with water and alcohol in every proportion. The powerful anti-bacterial properties of formaldehyde were discovered by Loen in 1888, and have since been recognized and investigated by a host of authorities, earliest among whom were Berlioz, Aronson and others.

Formaldehyde is generally held to be non-toxic in the very high dilution of it, as employed in preserving food substances. No record of exact data as to its physiologic action on the human body appears to exist, but in a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts at London, by Dr. Rideal, he stated that he had frequently drank a considerable quantity of a 1% solution without experiencing any ill effects, and it is known that formaldehyde has been used quite largely during the last few years in articles of food, but we have yet to hear of any unpleasant effect following.

Formaldehyde cannot be used when it will come in contact with iron or

tannic acid. In strawberries or raspberries it produces a purplish coloration. Dr. Rideal states that one ounce of formaldehyde (Mercks) is used in the trade to do the same work as five pounds of boric acid.

PRESIDENT: The Chair wishes to congratulate Mr. Wiesel upon his very interesting paper and the skill with which he worked it out.

MR. WIESEL: I am sorry I left my samples at home.

PRESIDENT: Undoubtedly the samples would have been interesting evidence of the properties of formaldehyde.

MR. SCHULZE: In the matter of salicylic acid, Professor Eccles of New York claims that salicylic acid is not deleterious at all in the amount required as a preservative.

PRESIDENT: If there is no further discussion, I would move that the paper be received with thanks of the Association and be referred to the Committee on Publication. The next paper is by Mr. John F. Hancock, in reply to Query No. 13, and will be read by his son, Mr. J. E. Hancock.

REPLY TO QUERY NO. 13.

BY J. F. HANCOCK.

QUERY 13. "As salicylic acid is a common medicament, why should it be so much decried by the public? Are the amounts that are necessary to preserve any preparations in any way deleterious to health, except by prejudice?"

When the writer accepted the above query it was found that there was not time until the meeting to determine the question by experiment; therefor, collaboration was the only means that could be employed.

It was found that others had been at work, and that comparative experimentation had been performed by them with the various antiseptics.

The effort to preserve food products is by no means modern, but in recent times the chemicals employed for that purpose have increased.

For ages salt (sodium chloride), saltpetre (potassium nitrate), and creosote, by process of burning certain woods, have been extensively employed in domestic practice with excellent results and with the effect of improving the flavor of meats.

In modern times the use of borax and boric acid have been found successful and free from ill effect.

Pyroligneous acid has been used in large quantity for the preservation

of meats, it being a substitute for the older method of smoking. Sugar has also been used with success, and is innocent.

Alcohol is the pharmaceutical preservative of most vegetable substances, and in more recent time salicylic acid has been largely used for the preservation of both animal and vegetable substances used for food.

Much of it is consumed in the preparation of meats, and Wagner has stated that in his hands, thus prepared and kept in closed vessels, they have kept in good condition for fourteen months.

Salicylic acid is said to be largely used in the United States for the preservation of butter, fruits, vegetables, wine and beer. Its presence retards acetic fermentation. It has been claimed that when the acid is used in quantity sufficient to prevent or arrest the fermentation of nutritive food that it retards digestion and assimilation by its action on gastric and intestinal enzymes.

It has been charged that the indiscriminate use of salicylic acid in food products is largely responsible for the prevailing tendency to indigestion and diseases of the kidneys.

Probably one of the strongest expressions against salicylic acid has been made by Professor Leffman, who says: "The effects of salicylic acid have been extensively studied and the unanimous opinion of sanitary chemists is that it is very objectionable as an addition to any form of food or drink."

From some observations made in my own laboratory it appears that not only does salicylic acid wholly suspend the action of diastase, but the starch-digesting power of the pancreatic secretion is also suspended by it. It thus appears that the addition of this body to food products interferes with a very important function of digestion.

It is not the public who decry the use of salicylic acid, as stated in our query. The dear public seems to be willing to take anything that is offered, except good advice. They know but little about this acid and its ill effects when used as a food preservative, and the manufacturers are not particularly interested, as a rule, except so far as the practice may be profitable to their business. At least one would be inclined to think so, when they view the long list of false names that make up the stock of trade in the dietary line.

But there is one redeeming hope in this money-making age. There are those who are seeking to be useful to others, and who devote much time in guarding the public health.

In that list may be found many physicians and pharmacists, whose education and experience qualify them as guardians of public health.

Associations are formed for that purpose, and wholesome laws occasionally result from their influence.

This Association, being interested in questions of sanitary reform, should discourage the improper use of toxic chemicals as preservatives of food, for it is significant that, in nearly every European country and

in all of the South American States that have pure food laws, salicylic acid as a preservative is absolutely prohibited.

MR. SCHULZE: I move that the paper be accepted with thanks and take the usual course.

PRESIDENT: I would like to ask the Secretary to read a letter just received.

LETTER FROM GEORGE F. PAYNE.

ATLANTA, GA., June 14, 1900.

Mr. C. H. Ware, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

*Dear Sir—*If a resolution in regard to the pharmacists in the service of our Government has come up in your Association, we would appreciate it greatly if you would see that a copy of the same is transmitted to the following gentlemen :

Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States ; Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury ; Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War ; Hon. John Davis Long, Secretary of the Navy ; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General George M. Sternberg, M. D., Chief of Bureau ; Surgeon-General W. K. Van Reypen, M. D., and Supervising Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, M. D., all at Washington, D. C.

If the matter has not as yet been brought before your Association, will you please bring it up at the next meeting, as we are making a very active fight in this direction, and need the coöperation of such influential bodies as yours to aid us in the good cause.

Will you also see that a bill is introduced in your next Legislature to accord a pharmacist with the rank of First Lieutenant to each regiment of your State troops ? This will be done in many of the States—I hope in all of them.

With kind regards, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
GEORGE F. PAYNE.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the communication from Dr. George F. Payne. What shall we do with it ?

MR. HYNSON: I move that the suggestion be adopted, that copies of our resolutions be distributed, and the matter referred to the Publication Committee.

PRESIDENT: We will now hear Mr. Schulze's paper on colchicum.

REPLY TO QUERY NO. 15.

BY LOUIS SCHULZE.

QUERY 15. "Colchicum root and seed both contain as their principle colchicine an alkaloid. Why should both be official, and which is preferable, and for what reasons?"

If colchicum depends upon the alkaloid colchicine for its therapeutic value, then, it seems, only that portion of the plant containing the largest amount of this alkaloid should be official, and all galenical preparations be made from that portion.

Colchicine differs from most alkaloids in the following particulars:

First—It is removed from acid solutions by shaking with chloroform.

Second—It is quite freely soluble in water.

Third—It is precipitated by Mayer's reagent only from strongly acid solutions.

This alkaloid is, furthermore, very easily decomposed, its aqueous solutions rapidly losing strength, even when quite neutral. Mineral acids, even quite dilute, decompose it on application of heat.

In assaying the root and seed for ascertaining the percentage of colchicine three methods were pursued, namely:

First Method.—100 gm. of the powdered drug were placed in a flask, and 100 cc. of Prolli's mixture added. After securely corking, this was macerated, with occasional shaking, for twelve hours. After decanting 50 cc. of the clear fluid, it was evaporated on a water bath in a beaker nearly to dryness. The residue was taken up until 10 cc. of ether and 5 cc. sulphuric acid (2.5%) added and stirred until the ether was evaporated. The acid fluid was then filtered into a separator, retaining the insoluble residue as much as possible in the beaker. This residue was re-dissolved in a little ether, and 2 cc. of the dilute acid added, stirring as before, and filtering the acid aqueous solution into the separator. After washing the filter with a little of the acid, the washings were added to the contents of the separator and 15 cc. of chloroform shaken carefully with it during two minutes. It was then allowed to separate and the chloroform drawn off into a tarred beaker. This treatment was continued with two portions of fresh chloroform (10 cc. being used each time). The aqueous solution remaining after evaporating the chloroform was tested with Mayer's reagent, one-half strength solution being used, and in case of seed, on discovering the alkaloid had not been entirely removed, again treated with chloroform. Finally the chloroformic solutions were evaporated to dryness, re-dissolved in a little dilute alcohol and again dried to a constant weight. This residue

was nearly pure colchicine. As it might have retained some chloroform, it was once more dissolved in dilute alcohol and dried.

Second Method.—10 cc. of fluid extract was diluted with 85 cc. of water, and solution of lead subacetate added in slight excess (*i. e.*, until the fluid had a distinctly sweetish taste). This was made up to exactly 100 cc. with water and filtered. After adding sodium phosphate in powdered form, sufficient to throw down the excess of lead, and once more filtering, 50 cc. of the filtrate were put into a separator and shaken out with three portions of chloroform, dried and weighed, as in the first method.

Third Method.—After removing the lead by means of sodium phosphate, as in the preceding method, the alkaloid was precipitated by tannic acid, the liquid filtered off, the tannate washed and digested with lead oxide, this dried and the alkaloid dissolved out by means of alcohol, filtered. The filtrate again dried and weighed.

The result in each instance was as follows :

	Seed.	Root.
First method.....	0.9%	0.6%
Second method.....	0.6%	0.4%
Third method.....	0.4%	0.4%

Making for the seed an average of between 0.6% and 0.7% ; for the root between 0.4% and 0.5%. Therefore, it appears the seed are slightly richer in colchicine than the root, and should there be no other valid reason why the root should be retained in the Pharmacopoeia, they would be sufficient whenever the effects of this drug are desired.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard this paper. What is your pleasure?

MR. HYNSON: I move that it be referred to the Publication Committee, with the thanks of the Association.

PRESIDENT: I would suggest that it be received, and the Committee on Publication send a copy to the Committee on Revision of the Pharmacopoeia. The Chair is now ready for any unfinished business.

MR. HYNSON: To make our proceedings complete I announce that the Committee on Laws reports favorably on the amendment to By-Laws offered by the Committee on Trade Interests.

MR. MEREDITH: I move that it be received.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this matter be laid on the table.

There was no second to the motion.

MR. SMITH: I move that the matter be taken up for definite action this afternoon.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The Chair announces the committee of five to frame the resolutions in reference to the future affiliation with the National Association of Retail Druggists, as follows:

MR. SCHULZE, *Chairman,*
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
O. C. SMITH,
W. E. BROWN,
H. LIONEL MEREDITH.

As Mr. McKinney has a very musical and sonorous voice, we request him to read the report of the work of the delegates to the Pharmacopoeial Convention.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the paper be read by title and referred to the Committee on Publication.

Seconded and carried.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE PHARMACOPOEIAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1900.

Mr. President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

As chairman of the delegation appointed on behalf of this Association to attend the eighth decennial convention for the revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, I beg to report that the convention met at the Hotel Raleigh in the City of Washington on Wednesday, May 2, 1900, and was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by the President, Dr. Horatio C. Wood.

After an address of welcome by the Hon. John B. Wight, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Committee on Credentials, through its chairman, W. S. Thompson, reported the list of approved and accredited delegates representing fifty-seven medical societies, schools and departments of universities, as well as fifty-nine pharmaceutical bodies, comprising colleges of pharmacy, societies and schools of pharmacy.

The President's address was then read by the author, Dr. Wood, and was listened to with deep interest and attention, since it dealt in a masterly manner with the gradual development of the Pharmacopoeia and the

position it holds at the present time towards the professions of pharmacy and medicine. The following quotations are made for the purpose of indicating the views held by one of the leading medical teachers of the day in regard to the status and usefulness of the Pharmacopoeia, both for physicians and pharmacists :

" I am not one of those who are conceited in things American, freely acknowledging that we have added very little to the great sciences which underlie the practice of medicine, and that we have been indebted to Europe for almost all of our fundamental inspirations. I hold, however, most strongly to the belief that there are no therapeutics superior to the American therapeutics, and that in no other country has pharmacy been carried to the perfection that it has reached in the United States.

" Delegates of the pharmaceutical associations, I congratulate you on representing a profession which has attained its highest development in the United States.

" There is a probably widespread, and certainly often spoken of, feeling that the medical profession of the United States does not properly appreciate and support the United States Pharmacopoeia. There is some foundation for this feeling, but assuredly it is exaggerated. It is true that, owing to the activity of manufacturing pharmacists, and the number and skill of their commercial salesmen (vendors of samples), aided by the deficiencies of medical education and the peculiar, childlike credulity which is so common in doctors—all kinds of proprietary mixtures and proprietary articles, and extra-pharmacopoeial remedies are largely used in the United States. It is so easy for the lazy doctor to write for Smith's Panacea for Human Ills, and so easy for the doctor who knows neither *materia medica* nor therapeutics to order Jones's Consumption Cure or Thomas's Kamiantia, that so long as laziness and incompetence remain with us so long will this thing be done. But this is no fault of the Pharmacopoeia, and no perfection of the Pharmacopoeia will greatly influence it. Certainly, any attempt to reduce the products of the Pharmacopoeia to the level of the proprietary or patent medicine would be to destroy the dignity of the work, to bring it into contempt, and finally to uproot its influence. Under the influence of State law and of public opinion the average education of the American medical profession is rapidly and steadily rising : in this and not in anything that this convention or its committee can do lies the hope of the future. Moreover, the intensity of the feeling that the American medical profession is not so thoroughly interested in the Pharmacopoeia as it ought to be rests largely upon a misconception of the intent of the Pharmacopoeia and its relations to the medical profession. A pharmacopoeia is not intended to be a guide to practice, or a working book to be used by the doctor, but is really a handbook of the apothecary. I do not believe that at any time or in any country pharmacopoeias ever have had much sale among the medical profession ; and each year, as the professions differentiate themselves more and more, as the doctor becomes less and less of a pharmacist, the tendency of the doctors to buy pharma-

copoeias must grow less rather than more. The Pharmacopoeia can only be popularized in the medical profession by making it a treatise on therapeutics—in other words, by causing it to cease to be a pharmacopoeia. So long as it is a pharmacopoeia it is the basis upon which text-books and dispensatories are to be written ; and it becomes through these treatises a guide to the medical profession. It remains the apothecary's *vade mecum*, with which in hand he does his work, and its sales must be chiefly among the apothecaries.

"There may have been a time when the medical horizon was so narrow that the doctor had time to trouble himself as to how the druggist made laudanum, but at present the doctor has as much as he can do to store his mind with purely medical facts ; he wants simply to know what laudanum does when he puts it into the patient, and he trusts the apothecary to give him laudanum when he calls for it."

The President made a number of recommendations in his address, all of which were favorably reported, with slight amendment of one, by the committee to whom the address had been referred, and finally adopted by the convention as follows :

1. That the work of the Committee on Revision and Publication be divided.
2. That the Committee on Revision continue to consist of twenty-five members, instead of twenty, as recommended by the President.
3. That the business affairs of the convention be managed during the interim between decennial meetings by a board of trustees to be composed of seven members, including the President of the convention and the chairman of the Revision Committee.
4. That the convention be incorporated and adopt a constitution and by-laws.
5. That surviving members of the seventh (1890) Revision Committee receive twenty-five dollars a year for ten years' services, and that a like sum be tendered to the heirs of deceased members ; this not to be considered as pay for such services, but as a testimonial from the convention for the good work performed.

A committee of nine—five physicians and four pharmacists—appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution and by-laws for the convention reported at a later session and the draft reported by them, after amendment of some minor details, was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations, consisting of one member from each accredited association, college or school, reported the following nominees, all of whom were unanimously elected at the second session of the convention.

For President : Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of Philadelphia.

For Vice-President : Dr. A. B. Prescott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan ; Dr. O. A. Wall, of St. Louis ; Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York ; Dr. N. S. Davis, Jr., of Chicago ; and Dr. A. L. Langfeldt, of San Francisco.

For Secretary : Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

For Assistant Secretary : Dr. M. G. Motter, of Washington, D. C.

For Treasurer : Dr. William Mew, of Washington, D. C.

For Trustees : Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago ; S. A. D. Sheppard, of Boston ; William S. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., Charles E. Dohme, of Baltimore ; and George W. Sloan, of Indianapolis.

To constitute the Committee of Revision : Dr. Charles Rice, of New York; Dr. E. H. Squibb, of Brooklyn ; J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia ; Charles Caspari, Jr., of Baltimore ; W. G. Gregory, of Buffalo ; Dr. N. S. Davis, Jr., of Chicago ; J. M. Good, of St. Louis ; George F. Payne, of Atlanta ; Edward Kremers, of Madison, Wisconsin ; S. P. Sadtler, of Philadelphia ; Henry Kramer, of Philadelphia ; Dr. H. A. Hare, of Philadelphia ; L. E. Sayre, of Lawrence, Kansas ; A. B. Stevens, of Ann Arbor, Michigan ; Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit ; C. Lewis Diehl, of Louisville ; Oscar Oldberg, of Chicago ; Dr. John Marshall, of Philadelphia ; W. S. Haines, of Chicago ; Dr. J. J. Abel, of Baltimore ; Virgil Coblenz, of New York ; W. L. Scoville, of Boston ; C. S. N. Hallberg, of Chicago ; A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore ; and Dr. R. W. Wilcox, of New York.

The Committee of Revision of 1890, under instructions of the previous convention, presented a draft of the general principles to be followed in revising the Pharmacopoeia, which was read, discussed and amended, section by section, and finally adopted.

The more important features of this draft are : The introduction of average approximate doses, to be expressed in both metric and ordinary weights and measures ; the recognition of synthetized products of definite composition, in common use by the medical profession, the identity, purity or strength of which can be determined ; an increased number of assay processes for potent drugs and preparations. The introduction of physiological tests for determining the strength of drugs is not approved.

Full publication of these general principles and the constitution and by-laws of the convention has been made in all the leading pharmaceutical journals, and it is not thought necessary to reproduce them here.

A motion to incorporate among the vegetable drugs such descriptions of the powders as in these cases may be considered desirable by the Committee of Revision was adopted.

The introduction of serums into the Pharmacopoeia was voted down by the convention, as was also the substitution of English words, wherever possible, for foreign botanical terms. A recommendation of the New York Medical Society that a Bureau of Materia Medica be instituted, in order to carry on disinterested investigation into the character and value of new drugs, was referred to the new Committee of Revision.

The question of granting to authors of books and commentaries the privilege of reproducing the text of the Pharmacopoeia gave rise to considerable discussion and it was finally agreed to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Board of Trustees and Committee of Revision jointly.

The absence from the convention of Dr. Charles Rice, who was detained at home by serious illness, was a source of great sorrow to all present.

which, however, was somewhat lightened by a telegram received by the President, announcing that the crisis had been safely passed and that Dr. Rice would recover. In the absence of the chairman, Professor Remington read the full report of the last Committee of Revision and proposed a series of resolutions relative to the closing of the accounts of the old committee and the publication of the eighth decennial revision of the Pharmacopoeia, all of which were adopted and have been published by the pharmaceutical press.

It was also agreed that a synopsis of the proceedings of the convention be published, together with the President's address, as well as the constitution and by-laws and the articles of incorporation of the newly formed United States Pharmacopoeial Convention, and the Secretary was directed to distribute the same to members of the convention.

Before adjourning, the convention adopted a resolution expressive of its grateful appreciation of the very valuable services rendered the profession of pharmacy and medicine by the venerable Dr. E. R. Squibb, especially the generous aid given the successive Committees of Revision during the past fifty years.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES CASPARI, JR.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen :

As your delegate to the meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists at Cincinnati, I have the honor to report my presence there during the entire convention.

I journeyed to and from the great central metropolis in company with Messrs. John G. Beck and Owen C. Smith, delegates from the Baltimore Association of Retail Druggists, and was thrown much with these gentlemen during the meeting. Their congenial society and thoughtful companionship added much to the pleasure of the trip ; indeed, made it most enjoyable. I cannot refrain at this point from calling your attention to a consideration of the advantages to be gained from such intercourse as this was with your fellow pharmacists. It not only brings you into friendly touch, but it raises your estimate of them and their ability, since it enables you to know them better. It makes you think more of your profession, consequently increases your self-respect. Indeed, the social and fraternal features of these conventions, either state or national, are, in my opinion, of greatest value and benefit to all who take part in them. The national meetings, especially, are encouraging, for we find that, while the men and women of the larger pharmaceutical world are great and good, they are

withal not greater and yet no better than are our own Maryland pharmacists.

The Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists was made up of strong, vigorous manhood. Evidently the delegates were representative in their respective sections, and, in nearly every instance, were earnest, active and enthusiastic. With the detailed report of this meeting and its transaction you are all more or less familiar. It is sufficient, I think, for me to give you some expression of my opinion of the National Association's purposes, form, policy and plans.

The purpose of the organization is patent and most commendable. It is to better the condition of the retail druggists in every possible way, by combining their influence and strength to effect that end. A representative national body is most desirable ; indeed, is absolutely necessary to secure proper recognition from Congress and from such branches of trade as are in any degree controlled by national association. Its form of organization is ideal, since it is a delegate body and enables communities or sets of men to secure representation at a minimum cost, respecting both time and money. Effective executive work is made possible because this is delegated to a small, yet sufficiently large body, under ordinary conditions, to make it also representative. Its "policy," "Justice to All," based upon a truth ; a no less sublime foundation than the Golden Rule itself ; is great and good enough to support the fairest structure our greatest ambition can desire. Since the purposes, form and policy are all we can desire and must be in consequence thoroughly acceptable, we must consider the plans whereby we are to realize the benefits.

At St. Louis, at the very beginning, *Co-operation* was the keynote with which all efforts were to harmonize. Coöperation of the three more or less distinct branches of the drug trade—manufacturer, jobber and retailer. This seemed a particularly fair plan, since it was understood that all parties to the alliance were equally in need of the others' support to overcome trade abuses and injustices. To those who sincerely entered into the compact the plan contemplated the building of a triangular pyramidal fortress, one each of the three planes to be built evenly, by the three several branches of the trade, respectively ; each one to be adjusted to the other two, and all to lean inwardly toward and upon each other.

While such a plan and such a device would obviously result in the best obtainable protection, if perfectly consummated, it would as surely lead to misfortune and confusion if defects or failure occurred in the work of any one of the contractors, no matter how well the others might build. Nor does it avail anything if one builder is helped in material and effort by the other, when the helper himself has failed to rear his own part of the triangular structure.

It is only fair, Mr. President, to say that the retailer has always stood ready with ample material, to build evenly with his co-laborers ; indeed, has gone far above them, and while the jobber and manufacturer have been so long getting their materials together, our wall has stood without sup-

port. Our waiting structure is already showing "fissures," as witnesseth New Jersey's action, and unless support from the other sides shall quickly come, we had better take down our dependent wall before it falls to ruin and build for ourselves a stronger and more compact fortress, one all our own, one with even another wall, the strongest, which shall protect us against our worst enemies—our treacherous friends.

At Cincinnati much impatience was quietly evident, and the progress of the St. Louis plan was questioned, but this was satisfied by the request for more time. Its advocates claimed that yet a few more months were required to perfect it. This was granted them, and the executives who had it in charge were continued. It remains for our members to decide whether or not after so many months, sufficient progress has been made to encourage the belief that good will finally come out of it. Whether or not it is possible to effect the desired result through such an alliance when we know that the manufacturers are *absolutely without binding organization*, and when the membership of the Jobbers' Association represents but a *small percentage of the trade*. In this State only 44% of those on the accepted list, as now published, are members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and only 35% when the entire country is considered. These conditions exist with the others, while they are yet demanding a 75% organization from us.

To summarize, gentlemen, national organization of retail druggists is imperative, since the inter-commerce between the State is almost, if not quite, as large as is domestic traffic. The delegate form of organization is the only practicable one. It is also the sense, I am sure, of us all that a policy of justice and equity should prevail. I, therefore, earnestly recommend to this Association that it take active interest in the doings of the National Association of Retail Druggists and make some special provision for the more effective affiliation with that body.

Very respectfully,

HENRY P. HYNSON.

The question as to whether the expenses of the delegate to the last Convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists should be paid by the Association was then discussed as follows:

MR. SMITH: I don't think the expenses of the delegate to the National Association of Retail Druggists should be borne by the Association.

MR. HYNSON: I don't think this is in order. [Left the room.]

MR. SCHULZE: I wish to say that no matter who the man is who goes, his time is valuable; especially is this so in Mr. Hynson's case, and when any man is willing to give his time, his expenses should be borne by the Association in whose interest he goes.

PRESIDENT: This matter came up last year at the meeting at Ocean City, and it was thought the delegate should pay his own expenses. The National Association of Retail Druggists concerns us all.

MR. BROWN: I think the delegate's expenses should be paid if we want one.

MR. MUTH: My idea has always been that when an Association appoints a delegate, it should bear the expenses.

MR. SCHULZE: When you pay a man's expenses as a delegate, he is obligated to the Association to attend the meetings, but if he pays his own way he is not obligated and can go where he pleases.

PRESIDENT: What is the status of the treasury?

TREASURER: I assure you that if we have to pay the National Association fifty dollars it would leave us only \$275. I can't see where we will get the money.

MR. SMITH: That was put in the hands of the Executive Committee, and has never been acted upon.

MR. BROWN: The idea is right, but the question is whether we can do it.

Call for question, but no quorum being present the matter was referred to the committee of five on resolutions in reference to the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22—3.30 P. M.

PRESIDENT: The meeting will please come to order. The Secretary will now read the minutes of the last session.

Secretary read minutes.

PRESIDENT: The minutes stand approved, and we will now call for the Committee on Nomination of Officers.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: The committee, after due deliberation, offers the following names:

W. E. TURNER, of Cumberland, *President*.

L. R. MOBLEY, of Hagerstown, *First Vice-President*.

J. F. LEARY, of Rock Hall, *Second Vice-President*.

W. E. BROWN, of Baltimore, *Third Vice-President*.

LOUIS SCHULZE, of Baltimore, *Secretary*.

WILLIAM M. FOUCHE, of Baltimore, *Treasurer*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OWEN C. SMITH, of Baltimore, *Chairman*.

H. R. RUDY, of Hagerstown.

J. E. BOND, of Baltimore.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the committee. What is your pleasure?

MR. FOSTER: I move that the report be accepted and that the Secretary cast the vote of the Association for officers.

Motion seconded and carried.

Secretary cast the vote of the Association for the above named officers, who were declared elected.

PRESIDENT: We will now call for the report on the National Association of Retail Druggists' matter.

MR. SCHULZE read the report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

Gentlemen—Your committee, to which was referred all matters relating to the National Association of Retail Druggists, excepting the per capita assessment, which has been ordered paid, respectfully recommends the reconsideration of the vote whereby this Association continued its direct affiliation with that body.

We further recommend the adoption of the preamble and resolutions submitted herewith, and advise that the policy of this Association be consistent therewith :

"Whereas, The membership of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association is made up of many different interests, including, besides retail pharmacists, jobbers, manufacturers, teachers and salesmen ; and

"Whereas, The welfare of many of our members cannot be directly served by the efforts of a national association of retail pharmacists ; and

"Whereas, This Association, as now constituted, does not sufficiently represent the retail pharmacists of the State ; and

"Whereas, This Association heartily approves the maintenance of a national association of retail pharmacists for commercial purposes only, and believes every retail pharmacist of the State should be represented in the councils of such a body ; therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That this Association fully indorses the form of organization of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and recommends its members and other retail pharmacists of the State to become identified with the Commercial Protective League, contemplated in the report of the Committee on Trade Interests, or some other body affiliated with the National Association of Retail Druggists."

We furthermore recommend the formation of a druggists' league of the retail trade of the State, as suggested by the Committee on Trade Interests, which league shall constitute a committee of this Association, and to which shall be delegated the collection and payment of future dues and necessary expenses of delegates to future conventions of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

We furthermore recommend this Association to declare it to be its opinion that the paid officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists have been promised salaries and fees far beyond a just recompense for duties done and results obtained.

We furthermore recommend that delegates of this convention to the National Association of Retail Druggists be instructed to so amend the constitution and by-laws so as to make it illegal for any officer of said body to be at the same time an officer or paid agent of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association or Proprietors' Association of America.

We also recommend that the Treasurer pay \$35 for the expenses of our delegate to the last convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists to said delegate whenever our financial status justifies the outlay.

LOUIS SCHULZE, *Chairman.*
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.
OWEN C. SMITH.
WILLIAM E. BROWN.
H. LIONEL MEREDITH.

PRESIDENT: Shall we take this up *seriatim* or as a whole?

MR. MCKINNEY: I move that it be taken up *seriatim*.

MR. SCHULZE: The first thing, then, is the recommendation that we affiliate with the National Association of Retail Druggists. I move that we reconsider the action as taken in regard to this matter at this morning's session.

MR. HYNSON: I don't want it said that the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association had anything to do with its non-successful career. I would like it before it withdraws its affiliation to take steps towards the establishment of a league.

PRESIDENT: The question is now for reconsidering the vote by which we decided to affiliate with the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Passed.

MR. SCHULZE: We recommend the formation of a league of druggists. Possibly it would be well to state that if we continue to affiliate with the National Association of Retail Druggists it would take about one-fourth of our income. As our Association is made up of retailers, wholesalers, jobbers, etc., we do not see why we should be taxed as a whole.

MR. FOUCH: Where is this money to come from?

MR. SCHULZE: From the individual members who are members of the league.

MR. FOUCH: Then are you going to form a new association?

MR. SCHULZE: Not entirely, but an adjunct to our Association.

MR. SCHULZE read the portion relating to salaries promised officers of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

MR. SCHULZE: In regard to salaries, I claim that the duties of the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association are just as laborious as those of the same officer of the National Association of Retail Druggists, yet the former gentleman receives but half the salary promised the latter.

MR. HYNSON: I believe I am on record as having done all I could to prevent the Secretary being offered such a salary as that. I don't think, however, he has received it or ever will get that much. I think that the delegate of the league might be instructed to protest against that. The question is as to the propriety of the matter. I am afraid it looks as if we were undertaking too much. We are not the largest contributors to the Association. I should certainly instruct the delegate to look into the matter. The salary was voted to Mr. Wooten by the Executive Committee, not by the Association.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I want to ask how and who is to instruct the delegate? The delegate does not go upon his own responsibility. He is backed up by this Association. I think it is our duty to instruct the delegate. I think the matter should be taken up, and don't agree with Mr. Hynson that it is in bad taste.

MR. HYNSON: I think, so far as the question of clerical work is concerned, that Mr. Wooten does ten times as much work as the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. HANCOCK: When we reconsidered that first clause that decided to break with that organization, then we have not the right to send a delegate.

PRESIDENT: I think the Chair would decide in this matter that

this Association is competent and entitled to be represented in the National Association of Retail Druggists. Instead of this body attempting to debate what shall be done, it delegates this work to one of its committees with power to act.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the recommendation be laid on the table for future discussion, and that we take up the next recommendation.

MR. SCHULZE reads Section 4.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this be laid on the table for the same purpose.

MR. SCHULZE reads final section.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this also be laid on the table.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: It is all right; that is a matter I am ready to vote on now. It may as well be done at once. I move that the final recommendation be adopted at once.

Passed.

MR. HYNSON: Now, Mr. President, I would like to offer an amendment to Article 16, Section 3, By-Laws.

PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that this amendment be adopted. This Article does away with Article 16, Section 3, as now constituted. All those in favor of this amendment signify by saying aye, contrary minded no.

Unanimously passed.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the resolutions be taken from the table.

MR. SCHULZE reads first resolution.

Passed.

MR. SCHULZE reads second resolution.

Passed.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this second resolution be referred to the committee formed under the By-Law just adopted.

Passed.

MR. MCKINNEY: I move that the report of that committee be adopted as a whole as amended.

Passed.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the same committee which has just reported be authorized to nominate the members of the Committee on Trade Interests under the amendment to the By-Laws.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: Any unfinished business will now be considered.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I think it would be well at this juncture to proceed to install the new officers.

PRESIDENT: The Chair appoints Messrs. Hengst and Hancock to act as ushers, but without emolument.

MR. HANCOCK: I have the pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Mobley, First Vice-President of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association.

PRESIDENT: It gives me great pleasure to receive you. I understand you are not only a pharmacist, but also a great politician. I take pleasure in handing you our new gavel, and hope you will have no trouble in controlling the members.

MR. MOBLEY: Speech-making is out of my line. I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me. I accept it as such, not only for myself, but for the druggists in Hagerstown. I am better in action than in words. Again I thank you.

MR. HANCOCK: Allow me to present Mr. Leary, the Second Vice-President.

MR. LEARY: I thank you very kindly for the honor you have bestowed on me today, but, unlike the ladies, have no tongue to express my thanks.

MR. HANCOCK: I present to you our Third Vice-President, Mr. Brown.

MR. BROWN: *Ladies and Gentlemen*—It is an honor to be Third Vice-President to such an Association, and I accept the office with thanks, assuring you of my best endeavors to discharge the duties. I hope the coming administration will be so successful that it will equal the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt.

MR. HYNSON: I would like the Secretary to record the fact that he did it up *Brown*.

MR. HANCOCK: Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you Messrs. Smith and Rudy, two of the members of the Executive Committee.

MR. RUDY: Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and I assure you that I will conscientiously perform my duties, bearing in mind the welfare of the Association.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE OF CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen—Surely this is an unexpected honor to me to be elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association. It is an honor, and I trust that I truly appreciate it, and I promise you all that with the aid of my associates, Bond and Rudy, we will guarantee you all a glorious good time at our next meeting. And I say again that I, as chairman of the Executive Committee, will try to give you all something new and novel at our next meeting.

I thank you for this honor.

MR. HANCOCK: Gentlemen, let me present our new Secretary.

MR. SCHULZE: I don't know whether I shall find this position such a sinecure, as Mr. Ware said some time ago there was much to do. I thank you for the honor and will try to do my duty.

MR. HANCOCK: And now let me present Mr. Fouch.

MR. FOUCHE: I had an idea that you would find someone to take my place, but since you have intrusted the finances of this Association with me, I assure you I thank you very much for the honor.

MR. MCKINNEY: I would like to offer the resolution that this Association go on record as resolving to indorse the administration of our late President, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, and the marked interest he has manifested in the affairs of the Association.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I certainly with a great deal of pleasure indorse the resolution, and think our President is entitled to a vote of thanks for the efforts he has made.

Rising vote of thanks offered.

PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I thank you all for your very kind remarks.

MR. HYNSON: I move that a standing vote of thanks be extended to our retiring Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Ware.

Unanimously carried.

PRESIDENT: We will now listen to the report of the Committee on Nominations for the State League of Retail Druggists.

The committee reported the following names:

ROBERT S. MCKINNEY, of Taneytown.

J. G. BECK, of Baltimore.

W. C. POWELL, of Snow Hill.

H. P. HYNSON, of Baltimore.

PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the Secretary cast the vote for Board of Directors of State League.

PRESIDENT: We will now call for answer to Query No. 19.

MR. MCKINNEY: I am in rather an unfortunate position. I promised to read a paper, but came off and left it at home. I ask permission to send the report to the Secretary.

SECRETARY: Mr. President, it seems to me that the paper should be forwarded to the Committee on Publication.

MR. HYNSON: I move that Mr. McKinney be requested to do so.

REPLY TO QUERY NO. 19.

BY ROBERT S. MCKINNEY.

QUERY 19. "With the local physicians supplying their patients directly with medicines, bought chiefly from some manufacturer, should the pharmacist be expected to refer his customers to the doctor, when asked to furnish a remedy for some simple ailment?"

This query calls for an opinion on a matter of professional etiquette. We have been raised in the school that taught "*always send the patient to the Doctor; never prescribe.*" This motto has been so inculcated into our mind that we can scarcely believe anything else.

Yet time and circumstances sometimes call suddenly for a change of opinion.

While the laws of professional etiquette may call for one thing, yet the other principal that "*self-preservation is the first law of nature,*" has such strong points in its favor that we cannot help sometimes turning down our first teachings.

When the Doctor buys his supplies from the manufacturing chemist, and furnishes the same to the patient, surely the druggist makes nothing out of it, and there is little incentive to send the customer there. When the customer is sent to the Doctor, and afterwards is directed to an opposition druggist with the prescription, as has been done, surely there is nothing in this to make the heart of the druggist glad.

From personal experience we know there is very little in professional etiquette that tends to *fatten* either the druggist or his pocketbook.

Therefore we draw these conclusions in answer to this query :

While we do not advocate general counter prescribing, and would not pretend to place the druggist in opposition to the Doctor in diagnosing a case, yet we feel that under the circumstances set forth in this query, we would consider ourself justifiable in giving a remedy for a simple ailment when called on to do so.

The druggist's position is a dual one—not only does he have a professional position, but he has a mercantile side to his life that MUST be looked after, and in taking care of this part, as in the opinion given above, we do not think he sacrifices the professional part or the etiquette due the brothers of the kindred profession.

PRESIDENT: The next paper in order is by Mr. C. V. Emich.
Reply to Query No. 20.

MR. WARE: Mr. Emich said that he could not be present, so I will read his paper.

REPLY TO QUERY NO. 20.

BY COLUMBUS V. EMICH.

QUERY 20. "Does the distribution by the pharmacist of almanacs and other advertising devices, with the pharmacist's business card printed thereon, carry with it a personal indorsement of the advertised nostrum, about which he knows nothing? If so, does not the pharmacist place himself in a questionable position with his patrons by this indorsement?"

There is no code of ethics applying to these questions, and yet individual ideas exist that influence individual opinions.

It may be said that to him who doubts, condemnation comes. But there are many who use this means of calling attention to their business who cannot imagine any error in their action. Not only so, but advertisements of different kinds are in constant use that to some of lofty ideals would be equally wrong. For example, advertisements in programs of places of amusement; also in so-called histories of local matters, such as histories of the Fire Department, Police Department, etc., containing extravagant estimates of the actions and characters of individuals connected therewith, and to which are frequently affixed advertising matter. So, also, with cards of pharmacists on physicians' blanks.

Can it be imagined for one moment that the card intended to attract attention to the pharmacist, and which nearly always fails in its purpose, should be claimed as an indorsement of the physician or of those other matters? This would hardly be claimed, and if claimed the claim would be so far-fetched as not to be allowed.

True, the custom all the way through, to the idealist, would appear unsatisfactory, if not improper.

In the present status of business, when regard for other claims is so much disregarded, it would seem an infraction of personal right or liberty for such claims to be made or allowed. Whether or not feasible, the idealist would consider the matter as culpable, and those who felt this condition as an iniquity would join them in so regarding it.

The writer cannot conceive of this practice being an indorsement of the articles called nostrums in the query, and must state as his opinion that he does not so regard it, while he certainly does think that many of the cards on certain matters are in poor taste and show deficient judgment.

The second portion of the question must also, in the writer's opinion, be answered in the negative from his experience, which shows clearly that very few persons pay the least attention to the card.

Those using the almanacs wish them as calendars for finding the moon's phases, and small shopkeepers as wrapping paper for small articles.

The writer regrets that he must answer both questions in the negative.

VICE-PRESIDENT: Mr. Hynson will please give us the answer to the query: How to keep flies off a bald head.

MR. HYNSON: I accept the query with a great deal of satisfaction, because I believe if any man has succeeded in keeping flies off, I have done so, in spite of the fact that my head—indeed, my whole being—is saturated with sweetness. It would be an easy matter for some people, but with this saccharine nature of mine, it has been a matter of much moment to me. Although I have been successful, I have succeeded only through the help of our Vice-President. It was he who many years ago gave me the formula, and in his modesty he has asked me to explain it to you, but I feel it my duty to bring him forward and let him receive the full benefit of his own ingenuity, and I therefore call upon him to answer the query. (Laughter.)

VICE-PRESIDENT: We will now hear the report on the President's address.

MR. SMITH read report as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22, 1900.

To the President and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

Your Committee on President's Address recommend the adoption by this Association of the following suggestions contained in the said paper:

First—The appointment of a Committee on Membership as one of the standing committees.

Second—To continue to forcibly convey to the Maryland delegation at Washington the pronounced opposition to the war revenue law, and the decided favor of this Association of repealing the same.

Third—That hereafter this Association hold its annual meetings at some summer resort of the State of Maryland, instead of at Ocean City and Blue Mountain House, as set forth by the President.

Fourth—Instead of the Secretary sending marked copies of the proceedings of this Association to the various drug journals, as suggested by the President, this committee would recommend that the Secretary, President and Treasurer constitute a Committee on Publication, which committee shall have the authority to send printed copies or typewritten copies of such papers as are read at the annual meeting of the Association, and deemed of sufficient interest by them to the various journals for publication.

Respectfully submitted,

OWEN C. SMITH, *Chairman.*

LOUIS SCHULZE.

D. C. AUGHINBAUGH.

VICE-PRESIDENT: What is your pleasure to do with this report?

MR. BROWN: I move it be adopted.

So ordered.

MR. HYNSON: Mr. President, I call your attention to the fact that the recommendation of the ex-President suggests a standing Committee on Membership. I move that the President be authorized to appoint this Committee on Membership, to consist of five members, whose duties shall be to solicit members and use such other means as in their power lies to enlarge the membership of this Association.

Seconded and carried.

MR. HYNSON: I move that this recommendation of the ex-President's be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT: The next thing in order is the report of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: The committee reports Betterton, and the time of meeting to be left to the Executive Committee. The idea was suggested to me to take Betterton, as it is on the line of Maryland and Delaware, so the Delaware Association could have their meeting at the same time, if it could be so arranged.

MR. HYNSON: I think the honorable committee, of which I am a member, would decide after due consideration that their opinion should have weight. Betterton is near reach of both Elkton and Chestertown. It is near Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is a place of considerable interest; there are five hotels. Another great thing is that the morals are good, and we can take our wives and sweethearts with perfect propriety. Then there are four boats a day.

MR. MCKINNEY: I have been told there is good fishing.

MR. FOSTER: I would like to hear Mr. Dohme speak on the subject.

DR. DOHME: I am in a queer position. It is my opinion, however, that we would have a more successful meeting at Ocean City than Betterton. You can get nothing good to eat at Betterton. There is certainly nothing to see. Personally, I would prefer Ocean City.

MR. HYNSON: I believe we would get a great many more delegates, even though they came but for the day. I think it is worth while to try it. They have five hotels, and can travel back and forth for fifty cents. After having left the matter to the committee, who have considered it carefully, I move their suggestion be adopted.

MR. FOSTER: Betterton is the slowest place on the shore. There are two or three minor hotels. If you are fond of fishing, it is all right, but as a place of meeting, it is not my idea at all.

MR. SCHULZE: I can't speak on Betterton, neither for nor against, but I can speak against Ocean City. Last year our meeting there was not as successful as this year here at Hagerstown.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

MR. WARE: I would like to say that I went down to Betterton

with Mr. Hynson, and I went with Mr. Schulze. My opinion of Betterton is very poor.

MR. SCHULZE: *in desir* My idea is not strictly to go to Betterton, but I do think we owe some courtesy to the Delaware Pharmaceutical Association. They asked last year for a joint meeting. I think next year we should make some effort to meet with them. Their membership numbers nearly one hundred, which is decidedly a large number for so small a State, and where the druggists are so energetic I would recommend that a committee confer with them before deciding on the place of next meeting.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: I think that is a good suggestion.

DR. DOHME: I move that Betterton be left to the consideration of the committee, and if they do not find it a fit place, that the meeting take place at Ocean City.

MR. HYNSON: I move that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

So ordered.

DR. DOHME: I offer the resolution that we do not have joint meetings.

Passed.

SECRETARY: Before we adjourn, I would like to read a communication just handed to me:

LETTER OF WILLIAM C. POWELL.

SNOW HILL, Md., June 20, 1900.

Mr. C. H. Ware, Secretary Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

My Dear Sir—It is impossible for me to be with the members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association during the eighteenth meeting at Hagerstown. This I regret very much, and assure you it is only important business affairs that keep me in Snow Hill.

I cannot give a complete report on Query No. 16, which was for my consideration, but will report that in this locality the N. F. aromatic syrup of Yerba Santa is used almost exclusively to disguise quinine sulphate. Syrup licorice is also used to some extent. I will call the attention of the Association to one imperfection in the working formula of aromatic syrup

of Yerba Santa, N. F.. When kept on hand for only a short time the finished product develops a scaly precipitate, which, to make a slightly finished product, must be filtered out before dispensing with other mixtures. This precipitation, if it can be called a precipitation, can be overcome to some extent by letting the mixture of water, fluid extract, potassa solution, tincture and oils stand at least twenty-four hours, with an occasional shake, before filtration.

I hope to continue the work on this query, as I am interested in some details that have come to my notice, and will report at some future meeting.

Although not present with you, my heart is still in the work, and I hope the Hagerstown meeting will be by far the most successful in the history of the Association.

With kind regards to all, I am,

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM C. POWELL.

MR. SMITH: I move that the Secretary be instructed to write to Mr. Powell in reference to his query.

Secretary then read letter of Daniel Base.

LETTER OF DANIEL BASE, ESQ.

HAGERSTOWN, June 22, 1900.

Dr. Alfred Dohme:

Dear Sir—I was asked by Mr. Charles Schmidt to respond to Query 7, in regard to the quality of bismuth subnitrate found on the market.

Owing to lack of time, it was impossible for me to answer the query. I will suggest that the subject has been gone over by Lyman F. Kebler, of Philadelphia, whose results are published in *American Journal of Pharmacy*, Volume 68, No. 8 (1896), and also by Dr. Curtman, a short time previous in *American Druggist*, Volume 28, No. 8 (1896).

Mr. Kebler sums up as follows: The United States Pharmacopoeia requirements were complied with in every respect, except that from an appreciable quantity to a minute trace of chlorides was present in every case, and one sample was contaminated with carbonate.

The above results show that the bismuth subnitrate manufactured in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn, although not a theoretical chemical compound, is not so excessively "basic" as those reported on by Dr. Curtman, excepting No. 5.

Respectfully,

DANIEL BASE.

DR. DOHME: I take this occasion to extend to the pharmacists of Hagerstown the thanks of the Association, individually and col-

lectively for the very kind entertainment we have received and the successfully managed meeting which we have had this year. Business has gone on smoothly, the air is perfect and the entertainment all we could desire. I request that the members give a rising vote of thanks.

Passed.

MR. AUGHINBAUGH: In listening to the President's address, there was one sentiment which struck me very forcibly. I would like to express the thanks of the Association to our President for his indomitable energy in regard to the bill before the Legislature. I believe in two years the bill will be adopted, and the honor should fall on his shoulders, for he will have put the bill through.

Passed, and a rising vote of thanks extended to the late President for his work in behalf of the pharmacy bill.

VICE-PRESIDENT: All our Executive Committee are young men and cannot claim any exemption for old age; we look for great things from them.

MR. BROWN: With such a Bond of union, we should, indeed, expect great things, and very much hope it will continue to be above par.

MR. BOND: We are young and inexperienced and you must overlook our errors.

Applications for membership read from thirty-four pharmacists, all of whom were elected.

DR. DOHME: I move that a vote of thanks be extended to the Circuit Court of Washington County for the kind use of these rooms, and that suitable engrossed resolutions be drafted by the Secretary and sent to them.

The following resolutions were framed by the Secretary:

RESOLUTIONS TO THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Whereas, During the meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association at Hagerstown, June 19th to 23d, the Circuit Court and County Com-

missioners of Washington County so kindly and generously placed at the disposal of the Association the use of the court room ; therefore be it

Resolved, That as an Association we extend to said gentlemen our cordial thanks for the courtesy shown us.

Resolved, That the Secretary mail a copy of these resolutions to said Circuit Court and County Commissioners.

Passed.

VICE-PRESIDENT: The Maryland Pharmaceutical Association does now adjourn to again meet in annual session about one year hence at such a place as might be decided upon by the Executive Committee.

Adjourned.



THE LATE J. H. HANCOCK.
BORN MAY 26, 1847, DIED APRIL 18, 1900.

IN MEMORIAM.



Whereas, Our esteemed friend and fellow member, JOHN HENRY HANCOCK, has departed this life, after a long and successful career as a business man, a companion, and a friend;

Whereas, His services as a member of our Association and to his fellow citizens have been of great value;

Be It Resolved, By the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, That our hearts go out with deep sympathy and the most kindly feelings to the family of our esteemed friend, with the hope that his last moments were painless, and that he died in peace with his God and with all those with whom he was associated.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased by the Secretary, and that a copy of the same be published in the next volume of the proceedings of the Association.

SOCIAL FEATURES.

WE SHALL long remember the royal good time given us by our Hagerstown brethren, as nothing seemed to be too much trouble for them to make all the visiting members, from the time the Hagerstown delegation met them at the railroad station until they bade them farewell in the early hours of Saturday morning, after the banquet, realize they were in the home of friends.

AT THE RECEPTION on Tuesday evening, June 19th, the attendance was not as good as it no doubt would have been had not the Commencement of the Hagerstown Female High School taken place the same evening, but we all know the attractions of youth and beauty are so far greater than prizes, and hence felt highly gratified at the number present.

A guessing contest took place, the prizes being :

First Gentlemen's—One hundred Export cigars.

Second—Ten dollars' worth of Merck's Chemicals.

Third—Ten dollars' worth of Absorbent Cotton.

Ladies' Prize—Half pound Triple Extract.

This contest and the result follows :

RESULTS OF THE GUESSING CONTEST.

A bottle of pink sugar-coated pills and a smaller bottle partially filled with water, were passed around, and each person was requested to commit to paper what he or she estimated the number of the pills to be and the amount of the liquid as well. The lady and gentleman that made an average guess of both most near the correct figures was entitled to the first prize, and so on.

The pill bottle actually contained 1359 pills, and the liquid bottle $7\frac{3}{8}$ ounces of water. The guesses follow :

	Pills.	Liquid.	Prize.
Dr. W. SIMON	1417	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	First.
H. R. RUDY	1332	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Second.
W. E. TURNER	1375	9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ozs.	Third.
L. SCHULZE	1510	8 ozs.	.....
WILLIAM FOUCH	1300	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	.....
C. H. WARE	2160	9 ozs.	.....
J. F. COCHRAN	2300	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	.....
L. R. MOBLEY	1250	6 ozs.	.....
C. C. WALTS	1415	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	.....
H. G. HERMAN	1311	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	.....
H. P. HYNSON	1000	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	.....
O. C. SMITH	1550	8 $\frac{7}{8}$ ozs.	.....
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH	1780	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	.....
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH	1700	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ozs.	.....
D. P. SCHINDEL	1450	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ ozs.	.....
W. DAWSON	1537	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	.....
D. BASE	1550	9 $\frac{1}{6}$ ozs.	.....
E. E. BOSTICK	3000	8 ozs.	.....
MRS. WARE	1420	11 ozs.	.....
MRS. TURNER	1300	9 ozs.	.....

Anyone desiring to know the nature of the pills is referred to Dr. William Simon, who was as gallant as usual, and converted them, by some chemical means or otherwise, into chocolate bon-bons for the ladies.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 20TH, Professor Simon, in his characteristic method of delivering popular lectures, spoke before an audience that completely filled the court room, on "Wireless Telegraphy." The lecture abounded in illustrations, such as ringing of electric bells, exploding gun cotton, etc., and the frequent applause was good evidence that it was appreciated by the audience. Dr. A. S. Atkinson assisted the lecturer.

AFTER the lecture, the "*Wholesalers*" and "*Retailers*" repaired to a nearby bowling alley, where a bowling match took place between the two teams, as follows:

WHOLESALEERS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Total.
DOHME	115	118	233
MUTH	70	111	181
RINGGOLD . . .	52	105	157
DAWSON	76	92	168
BASE	113	82	195
BOND	70	80	150
SOHL	98	90	188
	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	..	1272	

RETAILERS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Total.
FOUCH	85	63	148
SCHULZE	37	53	90
HENGST.	33	96	129
WARE	62	95	157
WIESEL	68	84	152
SMITH	41	70	111
LEARY	60	45	105
	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	892

The Wholesalers allowed the Retailers a handicap of 250 pins in two games, which still makes the Wholesalers winners by 130 pins. The prize was a hundred Export Cigars, which were used the next day, and supplied the entire party with Havanas on the trip to Antietam. They were presented to the Association by F. A. Davis & Co.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21ST, was truly a gala day from the time we started for Antietam Battlefield, under command of Captain C. C. Walts until Bugler Owen C. Smith sounded "lights out."

The portrait taken on the historic Burnside Bridge adorning the front part of this volume, shows the gallant band led forth by the brave captain on that memorable day, and when in years to come they relate how, about 1 P. M., just below this bridge, they stormed the "laager" and took the "kopje," not even flinching before the strong battery of Limburger, their fellowmen will truly call them great. Let us for a moment meditate upon this picture taken after the charge : In the foreground, first, we have our noble Captain Walts, who, from his thoughtful look, is no doubt planning another attack on the "Johnnies;" at his left is Lieutenant Cochran, who furnished the Commissary Department with fish (for their sizes you are referred to the cook); on his left is Sergeant Wiesel, whose bravery in capturing Limburger battery deserves recognition by the President; to the right of Lieutenant Cochran is Private Brown, who has already been promoted for gallantry displayed in opening shells; to his right is Sharp-shooter Hengst, and as he kneels, calmly resting his left arm upon his weapon, one can hardly realize that on that day everything that came within range was subjected to

a "snap shot;" adjoining him is Lieutenant Leary, the sole survivor of the brave men who hail from the Eastern Sho'; next on his right is Paymaster Fouch, who looks as though ready to say: "Well done, my brave lads, the pay due you is greater than any treasury contains;" to his right beyond a member of the gentle battery we have Surgeon Dohme, who is trying to calculate the amount of Weber Pepsin necessary as a result of the battle; looking over his shoulder is Chaplain Hynson, no doubt fatigued after his eloquent address made to the troops, when they stood opposite the Maryland State monument early in the day, thus only can we account for him being for once in the shade; in the rear of Paymaster Fouch we find Commander of Supplies Muth, thinking of the long night watches now on in our cousin's tent; to his left is Private Herman, the one who by his mystic acts materially aided in overcoming the enemy; to his left is the present keeper of the "Pen;" in front of whom is Captain Hancock, a worthy son of a noble sire, to whose left is our other Sharp-shooter, Sohl, who insists that he took the sound of Limburger battery with his weapon, hence the noble bearing assumed in the picture; in the rear of him we have Bugler Smith, of a noble line of ancestors, who, in spite of an asthmatic attack, attended well to his duties, although the din of battle frequently drowned the sound of his bugle; the six remaining braves had charge of gentle batteries, and, like the rest, bore themselves nobly; as to the gentle battery and the infantry, they cannot be sufficiently lauded for the part they took in the fray.

THURSDAY EVENING was contest night, with results and prizes as follows:

GENTLEMEN'S POOL CONTEST.

Each contestant to break a full frame, and, including the break shot, to be entitled to fifteen shots. The one pocketing the most balls in fifteen shots to be the winner of the first prize, and so on.

J. R. MORLEY	9 balls.	First prize.
J. C. MUTH	8 "	Second prize.
H. G. HERMAN	7 "	Third prize.
A. R. L. DOHME	6 "	Fourth prize.

R. C. RINGGOLD	5 balls.	Fifth prize.
J. F. COCHRAN	4 "	Out in the cold.
J. E. HANCOCK	4 "	" "
J. E. BOND	4 "	" "
W. L. SOHL	4 "	" "
O. C. SMITH	4 "	" "
C. H. WARE	4 "	" "
H. P. HYNSON	4 "	" "
J. E. HENGST	3 "	Still more chilly.
R. S. MCKINNEY	3 "	" "
J. M. WIESEL	3 "	" "
C. H. MICHAEL	3 "	" "
W. E. BROWN	2 "	Almost frozen.
J. F. LEARY	0 "	Frozen.

LADIES' POOL CONTEST.

	Balls.	Prize.
MRS. J. E. BOND	3	First.
MRS. C. H. MICHAEL	2	Second.
MRS. C. H. WARE	1	Third.
MRS. VIRGINIA MAUPIN	0	Frozen.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOWLING MATCH.

First Ladies' Prize—One Dressing Case, presented by Muth Bros. & Co.

Second Ladies' Prize—Half pound Triple Extract, presented by Smith, Kline & French Company.

First Gentlemen's Prize—One Remington's "Pharmacy," presented by Messrs. Seabury & Johnson.

Second Gentlemen's Prize—Three thousand Lapactic Pills, donated by Messrs. Sharp & Dohme.

Third Gentlemen's Prize—One set Military Brushes and Case, presented by Muth Bros. & Co.

Fourth Gentlemen's Prize—Half gross 10-centables, presented by Messrs. Hance Bros. & White.

Fifth Gentlemen's Prize—One pound Lactated Pepsin, presented by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

POOL CONTEST FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

First Ladies' Prize—Half pound Triple Extract, presented by Winkelmann & Brown Drug Co.

Second Ladies' Prize—One Dressing Case, presented by Messrs. Muth Bros. & Co.

Third Ladies' Prize—One bottle Triple Extract, presented by Smith, Kline & French Company.

First Gentlemen's Prize—Three dozen Euthymol Tooth Paste, by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.

Second Gentlemen's Prize—Half gross Belladonna Plasters, presented by Messrs. Bauer & Black.

Third Gentlemen's Prize—One dozen Assorted Specialties, presented by Messrs. Sharp & Dohme.

Fourth Gentlemen's Prize—Half gross 10-centables, presented by Messrs. Hance Bros. & White.

Fifth Gentlemen's Prize—One set Military Brushes and Case, presented by Messrs. Muth Bros. & Co.

GENTLEMEN'S BOWLING CONTEST.

Each contestant to bowl ten balls, five on each alley, and greatest total number of pins to win, and so on.

	Score.	Prize.
A. R. L. DOHME	82	First.
OWEN C. SMITH	58	Second.
R. C. RINGGOLD	55	Third.
J. M. WIESEL	54	Fourth.
J. C. MUTH	53	Fifth.
L. R. MOBLEY	52	Sixth.
W. E. BROWN	51	Also ran.
C. H. WARE	49	Also ran.
H. G. HERMAN	49	Also ran.
J. E. BOND	45	Also ran.
R. S. MCKINNEY	43	Also ran.
H. R. RUDY	42	Also ran.
J. LEARY	39	Also ran.
J. E. HENGST	38	Also ran.
H. P. HYNSON	36	Also ran.
W. M. FOUGH	30	Also ran.
J. F. COCHRAN	27	Distanced.
D. C. AUGHINBAUGH	25	Distanced.
J. E. HANCOCK	25	Distanced.
C. H. MICHAEL	19	Distanced.

LADIES' BOWLING CONTEST.

SAME CONDITIONS AS IN GENTLEMEN'S CONTEST.

	Score.	Prize.
MRS. C. H. MICHAEL	49	First.
MRS. J. E. BOND	29	Second.
MRS. C. H. WARE	9	Third.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22ND, showed plainly that the Hagerstown Committee had left the best for the last, as they began the evening's entertainment with a musicale given in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, which was excellently rendered.

Messrs. Walter B. Mobley and Frank E. Cook composed the committee having the program in charge. The guests were in evening dress, and by their frequent encores expressed their appreciation of the splendid program prepared for their entertainment.

The program included piano selections by Miss Edith L. Hamilton and Miss Anna Beck; bass solo, Mr. John Garver; soprano solo, Miss Anna Simmons; trombone selections, Professor Thomas Cutty; contralto solo, Miss Clara Harper; soprano solo, Miss Anna Goddard; tenor solo, Mr. Arthur Saxton; selected recitation, Miss Elsie Albaugh. Miss Isabelle Cadden and Mrs. R. M. Hays were the accompanists.

At 10.30 o'clock about one hundred ladies and gentlemen took their seats at a long table in the Hotel Hamilton, where a delightful banquet was served. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, the retiring President, presided, and General H. Kyd Douglas was toastmaster. He opened the speech-making about midnight with a happy reference to the entertainment being a chemists' banquet. For this reason, he said, he did not eat anything because he did not know what to expect at a banquet of druggists.

Dr. Dohme followed in answer to the toast, "The Pharmaceutical Association."

Mr. W. C. Aughinbaugh responded to the toast, "Our Retiring Officers."

Vice-President L. R. Mobley answered to the toast, "Our New Officers," and Dr. H. P. Hynson answered to the "Colleges of Pharmacy," in his agreeable and interesting manner.

Ex-President R. S. McKinney responded to "Our Hosts," and City Attorney Mason spoke for the city.

The menu served during the banquet follows :

LITTLE NECK CLAMS.

OLIVES. RADISHES. *Sherry.*

Consomme, en tasse.

SWEETBREAD CUTLETS, Mushroom Sauce. POTATOES, Julienne.

YOUNG CHICKEN, Broiled. *Sauterne.*

FRESH GREEN PEAS.

Synthetical Punch.

CRAB SALAD. *Claret Cup.*

STRAWBERRY BISQUE.

ASSORTED FANCY CAKE.

ROQUEFORT CHEESE. BENT'S CRACKERS.

DEMI TASSE.

REPORT

OF

Second Semi-Annual Meeting.

BALTIMORE, December 12, 1899.

THE second semi-annual meeting of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Maryland College of Pharmacy December 12, 1899.

The meeting was called to order by President ALFRED R. L. DOHME, at 8.45 P. M.

The following members responded to the roll-call:

Messrs. William E. Brown, J. A. Carnes, A. E. De Reeves, J. Webb Foster, J. F. Hancock, H. P. Hynson, J. F. Leary, John S. Muth, Edward Pennock, O. C. Smith, Charles H. Ware, Dr. Richard Sappington, Professor Charles Caspari, Jr., Professor D. M. R. Culbreth, Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, William M. Fouch, J. Edwin Hengst, J. H. Kelly, Robert S. McKinney, J. S. Parr, August Schrader, Louis Schulze, John M. Wiesel, A. J. Corning, J. Heisley Keller.

Calling Second Vice-President Wiesel to the chair, President Dohme read his semi-annual address :

PRESIDENT DOHME'S SEMI-ANNUAL ADDRESS.

To the Officers and Members of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association :

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to welcome you here this evening to this our second semi-annual meeting, particularly as this meeting promises to be a momentous one in the annals of our Association. It is not my purpose to inflict a lengthy address upon you on this occasion, for on the mission we are striving to accomplish for the good people of this Commonwealth the latter's motto is the most appropriate battle-cry :

Fatti machi, parole femine—acts are strong, words are weak. If we talk less and act more, we will accomplish greater results. As you all know, we have been striving since the inception of this Association to place upon the statute books of our State a pharmacy law. Many are the dozens of members of this Association who could unfold to you their varied experiences in unsuccessfully endeavoring to induce past Legislatures to pass pharmacy legislation. Some say it is a hopeless task, and others that it can only be accomplished by the use of lucre. I agree with neither of these views, for I have that confidence in the manhood of Maryland hearts and Maryland intelligence that prompts me to the utterance that a Legislature can be induced to pass a reasonable pharmacy law without being paid in cash for it. This may sound puerile to many who have more frequently visited the seats of the mighty at State capitals, for many are the stories I have heard of hands behind backs agreeing to deliver *quid pro quo*. Of the last Legislature especially have I heard it said that prices of votes for pending measures were openly hawked about the legislative halls of our State Capital at Annapolis.

Not being a pessimist in general, nor in politics in particular, possibly due to my verdancy in the art, gentlemen, I must confess to accepting these stories *cum grano salis*.

While venality is not an uncommon thing in politics, and a debauched politician not an unknown quantity, I hope, for the sake of our dear old Maryland, my Maryland, that it cannot be true that the majority or even a goodly percentage of our Legislators are to be classed with this *genus hominum*.

If we have to buy our way through Annapolis, I fear that we will not get through, for, gentlemen, have you ever thought how little the great majority of the pharmacists of this State will be benefited by such a law, and consequently how few will ever feel justified in laying out money to accomplish the purchase?

The people will be the main beneficiaries of this law, and that is as it should be, and as far as I am concerned it is principally for the reputation and honor of our State that I strive to have such an Act passed, although I grant you that the honor and standing of our calling will also thereby be enhanced. When I reflect that of all the many great and small, new and old, States that go to make up this grand Republic of ours, the only single solitary one that is devoid of a pharmacy law is just our own Maryland, one of the original thirteen, I feel so thoroughly depressed and ashamed that I would like to become the leader of a crusade that, giving up all the daily routine of business, would devote all its means and its energies and its time to invading the very heart of the powers that be, and not ceasing to attack and bombard until we should emerge from the heat of the conflict with the greatly desired law pierced upon the point of our swords.

We will proceed now, in accordance with our motto that acts are masculine, to act, first, by hearing brief reports from our officers and chairmen of committees, and then to consider the draft of a pharmacy law which one of

our members has kindly drawn up for us with the aid of a legal adviser, gratuitously offered and received, and if time permits finally of a plan of action to make a successful attack on the citadel of the City of Anne. We also have before us the problem of increased membership, but this we will not now consider, leaving it until after we have a law. Then we can with better grace and freer tongue approach pharmacists for their membership in our Association.

At all events, this matter I will take up in conjunction with the Executive Committee and Secretary in the spring, and hope to greatly augment our membership by the Hagerstown meeting.

This, upon motion, was accepted with thanks.

The Treasurer's report showed a gratifying balance on hand.
The Secretary read his semi-annual report as follows:

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

BALTIMORE, December 12, 1899.

Mr. President and Fellow Members :

It gives me great pleasure to state that the proceedings of our last meeting at Ocean City have been already published. About seven hundred copies have been distributed to members and other druggists in the State, and to the secretaries of sister State Associations.

Enough money has already been received from advertisements to pay all publication expenses.

Nearly one hundred certificates of competency have been mailed by me to members in good standing, and to the best of my ability all correspondence has been promptly answered.

At our last meeting a resolution was passed to affiliate with the National Association of Retail Druggists, but no money was appropriated to send out the literature of this Association. I suppose it will cost about ten dollars a year to mail each of our members a copy of the printed matter published from time to time by the energetic Secretary of the Ntaional Association of Retail Druggists, and I hardly feel justified to spend this amount unless authorized by the Association.

I regret to state that a number of members have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Some aggressive movement should be started to arouse enthusiasm, and thus increase our membership. We ought to do our utmost to make the druggists realize how necessary this Association is for their welfare.

We have added to our list quite a number of new members, and if we are successful at Annapolis I predict an era of great prosperity for our Association, and it is my earnest wish that prosperity will also bless every member.

CHARLES H. WARE, *Secretary.*

This was referred to a committee of three to report during the evening upon the recommendation contained therein.

This committee consisted of Messrs. Schulze, Hynson and McKinney.

Mr. Foster, chairman of the Executive Committee, asked for an expression of opinion as to time of holding the next annual meeting. The third week in June seemed most preferable, should it be acceptable to the Hagerstown druggists.

Professor Charles Schmidt was unable to attend, but sent in the following partial report on the Progress of Pharmacy :

REPORT ON PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

The following is only a partial report on observation in all lines of pharmaceutical investigations, the final report being delayed until the annual meeting.

The numerous investigations being pursued in all parts of the world in the above line, and by not a few workers in our own country, is a gratifying evidence of the increase in the number of trained investigators, and we may well look for increased excellence in scientific research in coming years. Synthetic organic compounds, alkaloidal assaying and essential oils seem to be the principal fields of labor occupying the attention of the pharmaceutical-chemical investigators at the present time.

E. J. Parry examined 80 samples oil lemon and found 25% of these adulterated. Samples were evidently procured in the English market. (*Chem. Drug.*, No. 54, p. 507.)

Gum M'beppe, or Kongosita.—This is a new gum obtained from Senegal. It resembles somewhat tragacanth, but does not form a mucilage with water. If heated with twenty times its weight of water in a sealed tube for four hours, it dissolves completely and forms a solution resembling that of arabin. This new gum costs about $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. It is suggested that if it is so easily converted into arabin it would furnish a ready source for a cheap substitute for gum arabic. (*Pharm. Journ.*, 62, p. 139.)

Alkaloidal Caseinates.—A process for their preparation has recently been patented by a German firm. The compounds are soluble. What advantage they possess over other alkaloidal salts is not stated. (*Ph. Centralb.*, 40, p. 72.)

Opium Assay.—H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott give full details of their modified process of extracting and of morphiometric assay of opium, with special directions for proceeding in both the alkalimetric and in the iodometric quantitative determinations of the morphine. (*Ph. Review*, Vol. 17, p. 244.)

Sodium Persulphate (Na₂S₂O₈).—Friedlander finds upon investigation that solutions of this salt form an excellent antiseptic and preservative. A 1% solution prevented the putrefaction of an aqueous extract of fresh meat. A 0.1% solution arrested the growth of the anthrax bacillus and a 5% solution was found to destroy every variety of bacillus.

Assay of Nux Vomica, U. S. P. Method.—W. O. Richtman calls attention to the insufficiency of the amount of H₂SO₄ directed to be added to the chloroformic extract obtained from the soft extract in making the F. E. of nux vomica, inasmuch as the 10 cc. are not sufficient to render the solution acid there remaining in the case of some samples an excess of alkaloid. He recommends the increase of the acid to 15 cc. and prefers cochineal as the better indicator in determining the subsequent neutrality of the excess of acid. (*Pharm. Review*, May, 1899, p. 208.)

Hydrastis Canadensis Assay for Hydrastine and Berberine.—H. M. Gordin and A. B. Prescott give their results in the use of standard iodine solution for hydrastine and of standard potass. iodide for berberine. (*Am. Journal Ph.*, 71, p. 257.)

Transformation of Calomel Into Corrosive Sublimate.—G. C. Diekman, after suspending calomel free from HgCl₂ with aqueous solutions of chlorides for twenty-four hours, found only 0.0006% HgCl₂ present. The same result was apparent when calomel was triturated with chlorides for thirty minutes. There was no change where the trituration was conducted for only two or three minutes. These results indicate that the conversion of calomel into corrosive sublimate is not nearly so readily effected in the presence of chlorides as is generally supposed. (*Pharm. Era.*)

Mr. H. P. Hynson, chairman of the Committee on Trade Interests, in a verbal report, spoke eloquently in regard to the work of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

The utility of the National Association of Retail Druggists was discussed at some length, as was also the question of distributing literature of said organization, with which it was decided the Secretary should keep the county druggists supplied, the city druggists being looked after by the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association.

Mr. Robert S. McKinney, chairman of the Committee on Business, reported his committee ready for action on any matter that might be brought before them, as also did Professor D. M. R. Culbreth, chairman of the Committee on Laws.

Mr. Louis Schulze, chairman of the Committee on Pure Food and Drug Laws, reported that the National Pure Food and Drug Congress would convene again at Washington early in the spring and would be attended by the committee.

The Committee to Confer with Medical Societies reported that they had prepared a paper on the relations existing between the physicians and pharmacists, which they intended to submit to the medical societies for discussion and action.

In regard to a conference with the physician, who had written the paper attacking the druggists, as reported and discussed at the seventeenth annual meeting of this Association, it was reported he was prepared to meet the committee or the Secretary at any time to make proper amends.

The matter of paying the expenses of the delegate of this Association to the last meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists then arose and was left to the Executive Committee for their decision.

Upon motion, it was decided to take up the Pharmacy Bill after luncheon, which was then served, followed by a smoker.

Business being resumed, it was reported that owing to the pressure of personal affairs Mr. E. M. Forman had resigned the chairmanship of the Legislative Committee, whereupon Dr. Alfred R. L. Dohme was nominated to occupy this position, and the motion being put by Second Vice-President Wiesel, he was unanimously elected.

A bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Maryland for presentation to the coming session of the State Legislature was then read *seriatim*, and, after amendments, adopted as a whole in the ensuing form :

A BILL

Entitled

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE
STATE OF MARYLAND.

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly. That no person on or after the first day of July following the passage of this Act shall open, conduct or keep a pharmacy in this State, either as principal or agent, unless such person shall have obtained a pharmacist's license, as hereinafter provided, and no pharmacy shall at any time be left in charge of any person who is not a licensed pharmacist, a licensed acting pharmacist or a licensed assistant pharmacist. It shall, however, be lawful for physicians to compound and dispense their own prescriptions, and for merchants to sell patented medicines and medicines bearing copyrighted names on labels, and medicines

in original and unbroken packages, if such packages are put up by and bear upon them the name and address of a licensed pharmacist, or if put up by and bear upon them the name and address of a manufacturer or a jobber who does not vend medicines at retail; and it shall be lawful for traders to sell in the regular way such drugs, spices and chemicals as are used for culinary purposes and in the arts, if not sold for nor intended for medicinal use either internally or externally; *provided*, that it shall be lawful for merchants to vend in broken packages cream of tartar, sal-soda, sodium bicarbonate, sulphur, borax, copperas, saltpetre, camphor and quinine sulphate.

SECTION 2.

And be it further enacted, That every store or shop where drugs, medicines or chemicals are sold at retail, displayed for sale at retail, where physicians' prescriptions are compounded, which has upon it or in it, as a sign, the words "Pharmacist," "Pharmacy," "Apothecary," "Drug Store," "Druggist," or any of these words or exhibits, the characteristic show bottles or globes filled with colored liquids, shall be considered a pharmacy within the meaning of this Act.

SECTION 3.

And be it further enacted, That on or before the first day of May following the passage of this Act, the Governor shall appoint five persons who are skilled and competent pharmacists, who have had ten years active pharmaceutical experience, are actively engaged in the retail drug business and not connected with any school of pharmacy or medicine either as teachers, instructors or members of the Board of Trustees, to be Commissioners of Pharmacy, two of whom shall be residents of the City of Baltimore and three residents of the counties of the State. Said Commissioners shall constitute the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, and shall hold office as follows: One to serve five years, one four years, one three years, one two years and one one year from the first day of May next; in the first instance the Governor to designate in the appointment who to serve one, two, three, four and five years, and thereafter annually the Governor shall appoint one person to serve as a member of said Board for the term of five years. The said Commissioners shall, within ten days after notification of their appointment, each subscribe to an oath before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City to impartially and faithfully discharge the duties prescribed by this Act. The position of any Commissioner appointed under this Act who shall fail to qualify within the time and in the manner hereinbefore named, shall be deemed vacant. The Governor shall fill all occurring vacancies from such sections of the State as will cause the Board to be constituted as hereinbefore provided.

SECTION 4.

And be it further enacted, That the said Board shall organize by the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall serve for the term of one year, and who shall perform the duties prescribed by the Board.

Meetings for the examination of applicants for registration shall be held on the first Thursday in April and October in each year in the City of Baltimore, and at such hour and place as may be fixed upon by the Board, provided that ten days' public notice of the hour and place of each meeting at which there is an examination of candidates for registration shall be given.

It shall be the duty of the Board to receive all applications for examination and registration submitted in proper form, to grant certificates to such persons as may be entitled to the same under this Act; to report annually to the Governor upon the condition of pharmacy in the State, which report shall also furnish a record of the proceedings of the Board, as well as the names of all persons registered under this Act; to keep a book in which shall be registered the names and place of business of all persons registered under this Act, and all facts pertaining to the granting of certificates. The said Board shall have the power to adopt any rules and by-laws not inconsistent with this Act necessary to the transaction of the business of this Board; to demand and receive from applicants the fees herein provided, which shall by the Treasurer of the Board be paid to the Treasurer of the State.

SECTION 5.

And be it further enacted, That the salaries of said Board shall be fifty dollars per annum to each member, and all legitimate expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties. The Secretary of said Board shall receive an additional salary, to be fixed by the Board, and not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum; he shall pay to the Treasurer at each meeting, or whenever the Board may direct, such funds of the Board as may be in his possession, and take the Treasurer's receipt therefore. In its annual report to the Governor, the Board shall render an account of all moneys received and expenses incurred pursuant to this Act, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall give such bond as the Board shall from time to time direct.

SECTION 6.

And be it further enacted, That any person who is at the passage of this Act registered in Baltimore City as managing owner, managing assistant or relief clerk, and shall, on or before the first day of July next, pay to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy a fee of one dollar, shall be entitled to registration as pharmacist and receive a certificate of such registration.

SECTION 7.

And be it further enacted, That any person who at the passage of this Act is actively engaged as owner or manager, or is and has been so engaged as clerk for five years or more, and has reached the age of twenty-one years, in compounding drugs and dispensing physician's prescriptions in one of the counties of this State, and who shall on or before the first day of July next, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of one dollar, shall be entitled to registration as pharmacist and to a certificate of such registration.

SECTION 8.

And be it further enacted, That any person who has had four years continuous active experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are daily compounded, and has reached the age of twenty-one years, who, after examination by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, shall be by it deemed competent, shall be registered as pharmacist and be given a certificate of such registration. Such person shall make application to the Secretary ten days before any of the stated meetings of the Board, and shall pay to the Board a fee of five dollars.

SECTION 9.

And be it further enacted, That any person over the age of eighteen, who, at the passage of this Act, is employed as a clerk or assistant in a pharmacy in this State and has been actively engaged for one year in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are daily compounded, and shall, on or before the first day of July next, forward to the Maryland Board of Pharmacy an affidavit to that effect, together with a fee of fifty cents, shall be entitled to registration as assistant pharmacist and a certificate of such registration.

SECTION 10.

And be it further enacted, That any person who has had two years of continuous active experience in a pharmacy where physicians' prescriptions are daily compounded, and has attained the age of eighteen years, who, after examination by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, shall be by it deemed competent, shall be registered as assistant pharmacist and be given a certificate of such registration. Such persons shall make application to the Secretary of the Board ten days before any of its stated meetings and pay to the Board a fee of three dollars.

SECTION II.

And be it further enacted, That every applicant for examination shall, with his application to the Secretary of the Board, file a written declaration duly sworn to before a justice of the peace, stating the pharmacy or pharmacies in which he has had the experience demanded in Sections 8 and 10. Any one swearing falsely in the affidavit so filed shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

SECTION 12.

And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore City and the Clerks of the Circuit Court for the several counties, shall obtain suitable blanks upon which licenses shall be issued to pharmacists, acting pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, in their respective districts, and such licenses shall be issued upon the presentation to the said Clerk of the certificate of registration of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy, and must be renewed on or before the first day of May of each and every year. Each pharmacist and each acting pharmacist shall pay for said license and each renewal a fee of one dollar, and each assistant pharmacist shall pay for said license and each renewal a fee of fifty cents. Half of all

such fees shall go to the Clerk and the other half to the State. Every person receiving a pharmacist's or assistant pharmacist's license shall keep the same conspicuously posted in his place of business, and in case of any change of location of place of business or employment, the Clerk issuing the license shall be notified in writing, within five days, by the person so changing, and without said notice, such licensed pharmacist or licensed assistant pharmacist shall no longer act as such, and the Clerk who in the first instance issued the said license shall upon receiving the above notice and a fee of twenty-five cents annul the old and issue a new license. Reports of licenses issued and renewed and of licenses cancelled and reissued shall be made by the several clerks at the end of each year to the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy.

SECTION 13.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person to become a licensed pharmacist for any pharmacy when such person is not actively and generally employed in such pharmacy or when engaged regularly in any other business or profession, or if such pharmacist is engaged at any time in any other pharmacy. Any pharmacist registered by the Maryland Board of Pharmacy may secure a license as acting pharmacist and such licensed acting pharmacist may act in any number of pharmacies, but cannot control or manage any pharmacy; and it shall be unlawful for any licensed assistant pharmacist to act in any pharmacy except the one where he is licensed to act, and no assistant pharmacist shall open, manage or conduct any pharmacy, and shall take charge of the pharmacy in which he is licensed to act only during the necessary and temporary absence of the licensed pharmacist in charge. In the event of the death of any licensed pharmacist who shall have owned or managed a pharmacy in which a licensed assistant pharmacist is employed, said assistant may continue in charge of such pharmacy for a period not longer than thirty days, beginning with the date of death of the licensed pharmacist.

SECTION 14.

And be it further enacted, That any certificate or license obtained by false representation shall be void.

SECTION 15.

And be it further enacted, That any person violating any of the Sections of this Act shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SECTION 16.

And be it further enacted, That all Acts, or parts of Acts, pertaining to the Practice of Pharmacy in the State of Maryland, in so far as they conflict with this Act, are hereby declared void.

SECTION 17.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall go into effect on the first day of May of the year of its enactment into law.

In this form, virtually, it passed the House of Delegates by a good majority, and passed to its final reading in the Senate, where it received the treacherous treatment reported at the eighteenth annual meeting of this Association. (See Annual Report of Legislative Committee, page 42.) The only section which was materially amended being Section 1, and this being done by the Legislative Committee to allay the opposition aroused by a wholesale druggist of Baltimore, which section, as amended, read:

SECTION I.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That no person on or after the first day of July following the passage of this Act shall open, conduct or keep a pharmacy in this State, either as principal or agent, unless such person shall have obtained a pharmacist's license, as hereinafter provided, and no pharmacy shall at any time be left in charge of any person who is not a licensed pharmacist, a licensed acting pharmacist or a licensed assistant pharmacist. *Provided, however,* that nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing general merchants of the counties of the State from selling such drugs and medicines as have heretofore been handled by them. It shall, however, be lawful for physicians to compound and dispense their own prescriptions; but unlawful for any person, dealer or firm not a licensed pharmacist, a licensed acting pharmacist, or a licensed assistant pharmacist, to compound a physician's prescription.

The Committee on Secretary's report expressed their opinion as being favorable to the recommendation that ten dollars be placed at the Secretary's disposal for distribution of National Association of Retail Druggists' literature; which, upon motion, was adopted by the Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, To promote progress, and to guard the well-being of our profession within the State, demands that Pharmacists be thoroughly organized, and

Whereas, The business relations existing between Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists are, and ought to be, of the most intimate and confidential character, and

Whereas, There exists great necessity for the enactment of just, yet stringent laws, in the interest of the public, to guard against the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and dispensing of drugs and medicines to those who are thoroughly competent.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Pharmacists, Chemists, Wholesale and Manufacturing Druggists, of the State of Maryland, in convention assembled, do hereby organize ourselves into a permanent association and adopt the following Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as THE MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association is to bring together the reputable Pharmacists, Chemists and Druggists of the State, that they may by thorough organization and united effort advance the science of Pharmacy, promote scientific research, and in the interest of the public, strive to have enacted just, yet stringent laws, to prevent the adulteration of food and medicines, and to confine the compounding and sale of medicines to regularly educated Pharmacists.

ARTICLE III.

This Association shall consist of active, life and honorary members, and shall hold meetings annually.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, three Vice-

Presidents, a Secretary, a Local Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of three members.

All officers of this Association, except the Local Secretary, shall be elected annually by ballot, and hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The Local Secretary shall be appointed by the President after the place of meeting shall have been selected.

ARTICLE V.

Every proposition to alter or amend this Constitution must be submitted in writing, and after being read, shall be referred to the Committee on Laws, and lie over until the next annual meeting of the Association, when upon receiving an affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members present, shall become part of this Constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

B Y - L A W S .

ARTICLE I.

The President shall preside over all meetings of this Association ; he shall announce all business, receive and submit all proper motions to the consideration of the Association. Upon calling the yeas and nays, and in cases of equal division he shall vote ; upon all other occasions he may vote. He shall decide all questions of order. subject, however, to an appeal. He shall appoint all committees, unless their appointment is otherwise ordered by the Association. He shall present at each annual meeting of the Association an address, upon any subject he may select, and shall make such suggestions as may seem to him suitable to promote the interests, and better carry out the objects for which this Association has been organized. He shall sign all certificates of membership, countersign all orders upon the Treasurer, and authenticate the proceedings by his signature. He shall, upon the written request of ten members, call special meetings of the Association. *provided*, such call be approved by a majority of the officers of this Association.

ARTICLE II.

In the absence of the President, or his inability to act, his duties shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in their order of rank.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretary shall make and keep correct minutes of the proceedings, and conduct all the correspondence of the Association.

He shall carefully preserve on file all reports, essays and papers of every description, and it shall be his duty, under direction of the Board of Trustees, to edit, publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Association.

The Secretary shall be paid an annual salary of fifty dollars. The Local Secretary shall reside at or near the place of meeting, and have charge of arrangements for Annual Meeting.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall collect and safely hold all dues and other funds belonging to the Association, to the order of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Executive Committee, before each annual meeting, the names of all members who have failed to pay their dues. He shall at each annual meeting render a statement of his accounts to the Executive Committee for audit, and report a copy of same to the Association.

ARTICLE V.

The Executive Committee, of which the Secretary shall be *ex officio* a member, shall have charge of the roll, shall investigate the claims of all candidates for membership, and have charge of all business not otherwise assigned.

ARTICLE VI.

This Association shall hold its meetings annually at such time and place as the Executive Committee may name. Special meetings shall be called upon the written application of ten members, directed to the President ; said written application, before being acted on, must be submitted to the Board of Trustees, and receive the approval of a majority of said Board of Trustees, and at least twenty-five days' notice be given of the time, place and object of meeting in special session. A semi-annual meeting may be held at such place as the President may designate, which the Officers and Chairman of Committees shall attend.

ARTICLE VII.

The officers of the Association shall constitute a Board of Trustees for the transaction of any business that may be intrusted to it.

All applications for membership must be handed to the Executive Committee for investigation, and by them reported to the Association. Election of members shall be by ballot—five black balls shall defeat an election.

Applications for membership *ad interim* may be acted upon by the Executive Committee, and if they receive an unanimous vote, shall be declared members of the Association.

Every applicant for membership after receiving the requisite number of ballots for his election shall, upon payment of one dollar, as his initiation fee and two dollars as his annual dues for the first year, and upon signing the Constitution, become a member of this Association.

The initiation fee is one dollar, the annual dues two dollars.

ARTICLE VIII.

Any Pharmacist, Chemist, Wholesale or Manufacturing Druggist of good moral and professional standing is eligible to membership.

ARTICLE IX.

The fiscal year of this Association shall begin July 1st and end June 30. Annual dues are payable in advance for the current fiscal year.

Members elected within three months of the close of the fiscal year will not pay dues until the beginning of the fiscal year following.

Any member three years in arrears for his annual dues shall, after due notification from the Treasurer, lose his rights as a member.

Any person who has once been a member of the Association, desiring to renew his membership, may do so by paying the current dues.

ARTICLE X.

Any member may be expelled for cause by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at any meeting of the Association ; *provided, however,* that due notice be served upon the offending member before action be had in his case, and he have an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

ARTICLE XI.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer at one time twenty dollars shall be declared a life member, and be forever after exempt from the payment of annual dues, and be entitled to a certificate of membership as a life member.

ARTICLE XII.

A certificate of membership will be issued to any member upon the payment of one dollar.

Any member actively engaged in dispensing physicians' prescriptions, who has had not less than four years' experience in the retail drug business and is deemed by the Board of Trustees to be a fit and qualified pharmacist, shall be entitled to a certificate of competency. The names of all members holding such certificates shall be published twice each year, in two daily papers of the City of Baltimore ; *provided however,* such members continue in good standing.

ARTICLE XIII.

All certificates of competency, membership and life membership shall be signed by the President and Secretary.

ARTICLE XIV.

Pharmacists, physicians, chemists, and other scientific men of merit, may be elected honorary members of this Association, and thus become entitled to all privileges thereof, excepting the right to vote.

ARTICLE XV.

The following order of business shall be observed :

First—Reading the minutes of the last session.

Second—President's address.

Third—Applications for membership.

Fourth—Reports of committees.

Fifth—Miscellaneous business.

ARTICLE XVI.

The following Standing Committees shall be appointed annually :

A Committee on Adulterations, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to report annually, upon adulterations in drugs, chemicals and all other preparations handled by pharmacists.

A Committee on Trade Interests, composed of five members, four of whom shall be annually elected by this Association, and one, who may or may not be a member of the Association, shall be elected by the other four. The business of this Committee shall be to organize and conduct, as a branch of this Association, an organization to be known as "The Commercial Protective League of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association," the general meetings of which shall be a part of this Association proceedings, but its membership and the conduct of its affairs (excepting the election of the aforesaid four members), as well as the collection and disbursement of its funds, shall be entirely independent of this Association and under the control of this Committee.

A Committee on Legislation, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be, with approval of the Board of Trustees, to submit to the next Legislature of this State the draft of such laws as may seem to them necessary to protect the public from danger and loss resulting from the adulteration of food and medicines, and from the danger resulting from permitting incompetent persons compounding and dispensing medicines.

A Committee on Pharmacy, composed of five members, whose duty it shall be to report at each annual meeting on pharmaceutical advancement during the year, and generally upon all kindred scientific progress, and to propound such scientific and practical questions for investigation and reply as may seem to them proper, and prescription difficulties for discussion.

A Committee on Laws, composed of three members, whose duty it shall be to consider and report upon proposed amendments and alterations of the Constitution and By-Laws. And all such amendments and alterations shall be referred to this committee before being acted upon by the Association.

ARTICLE XVII.

All propositions to amend or alter these By-Laws must be submitted in writing and referred to the Committee on Laws at one session, and may be acted on at the next, or any succeeding session, and the proposition determined by a majority vote.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

All those marked * were present at the eighteenth annual meeting.

— ARENDT, CHARLES	Hudson and Canton Sts., Baltimore.
— *AUGHINBAUGH, D. C.	Hagerstown. Md.
— *AUGHINBAUGH, W. C.	Hagerstown, Md.
— *BASE, DANIEL, PH.D.	329 N. Schroeder St., Baltimore.
— BECK, JOHN G.	Caroline and Federal Sts., Baltimore.
— BLACK, JOHN H.	Cecilton, Md.
— BLANEY, FRANK M.	201 S. Gilmore St., Baltimore.
— *BOND, J. EMORY	103 E. German St., Baltimore.
— BOYLE, JOSEPH B.	Westminster, Md.
— BRATTEN, EDGAR H.	Crumpton, Md.
— BROWN, MERCER	Wye Mills, Md.
— *BROWN, WILLIAM E.	801 Bloomingdale Ave., Baltimore.
— BURROUGH, HORACE	509 W. Lombard St., Baltimore.
— BUTTON, E. J. M.	Oakland, Md.
— CAMPBELL, WILLIAM	Lonaconing, Md.
— CARNES, J. A.	Cockeysville, Md.
— CASPARI, JR., CHARLES . . .	Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore.
— *CLAIRE, S. S.	Hagerstown, Md.
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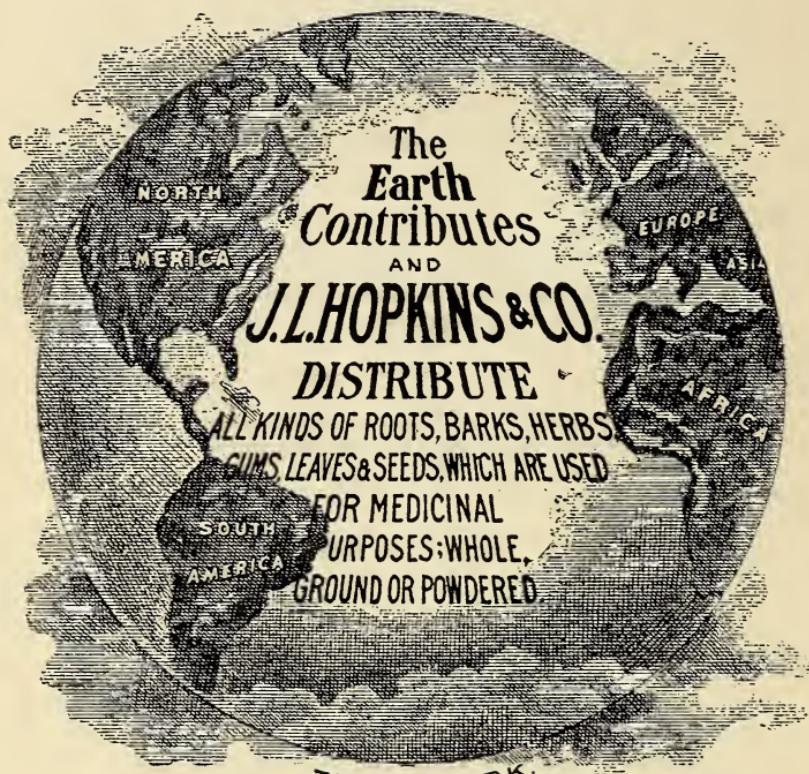
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